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ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 15 February 1994 (A/49/50) and updated on 20 April 1994 (A/49/50/Rev.1). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 22 July 1994 (A/49/150).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1994 (A/49/50) and updated on 20 April 1994 (A/49/50/Rev.1), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 22 July 1994 (A/49/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/49/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The forty-ninth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 20 September 1994, at 3 p.m.

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II. ANNOTATED LIST

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Guyana

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. [6]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362/(IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

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[6] For the election of the President, see item 4.

At its forty-eighth session, 7/ the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Austria, Bahamas, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Mauritius, Russian Federation, Thailand and United States of America (decision 48/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 48/13 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the Office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

7/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 3):

(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/48/512 and Add.1;
(b) Resolutions 48/13 A and B and decision 48/301;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.1, 43 and 86.

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At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 8/

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has six Main Committees (see General Assembly resolution 47/233, annex).

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

8/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 4):

(a) Decision 48/302;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.1.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 47/233, para. 3) that, as an interim measure and pending a decision on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees, the Chairmen of the Main Committees at its forty-eighth session should be elected as follows:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II. 9/

9/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 48/303;
(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/48/PV.1, A/C.4/48/SR.1, A/C.2/48/SR.1, A/C.3/48/SR.1, A/C.5/48/SR.1, A/C.6/48/SR.1;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.2.

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6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. [10]

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its forty-eighth session, [11] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/48/411 and Add.1 and 2) without discussion (decisions 48/409 A and B).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

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[10] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 48/304;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.2.

[11] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 7):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/411 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Decisions 48/409 A and B;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.57 and 86.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1994 (A/49/50) and updated on 20 April 1994 (A/49/50/Rev.1). The provisional agenda for the forty-ninth session (A/49/150) will appear on 22 July 1994.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/49/200) will be issued on 26 August 1994.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary

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items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/49/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly [12]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

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[12] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/48/50;
(b) Annotated list: A/48/100;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/48/150 and Corr.1.;
(d) Supplementary list: A/48/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/48/1 and Add.1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/48/250 and Add.1-10;
(g) Agenda: A/48/251 and Add.1-9;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/48/252 and Add.1-9;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/48/100/Add.1;
(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/48/416, A/48/417 and Add.1;
(k) Letter from the President of the General Assembly: A/48/851;
(l) Letter from the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid: A/48/419;
(m) Letter from Australia: A/48/749;
(n) Decisions 48/401, 48/402 A to D, 48/403 A and B, 48/484;
(o) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/48/SR.1-12;
(p) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.3, 22, 31, 36, 47, 50, 57, 79, 88, 89, 90 and 92.

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At the forty-eighth session, 26 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/48/PV.4-29), during which 147 speakers took the floor. 13/

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization 1/

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-eighth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 48/405).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/49/1).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

In June 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peace-keeping" (A/47/277-S/24111) for the consideration of the Members of the United Nations pursuant to the statement adopted at the conclusion of the first meeting held by the Security Council at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992. The General Assembly considered the report under agenda item 10, and the report was extensively discussed in the general debate of the Assembly. In November 1992, the President of the Assembly established an informal open-ended working group of the General Assembly to consider the recommendations contained in the report.

13/ At the forty-seventh session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 143 speakers took the floor.

14/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 10):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/48/1) and A/48/221;
(b) Decision 48/405;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.30 and 31.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters" (resolution 47/120). By that resolution, the Assembly decided to discuss and consider other proposals contained in "An Agenda for Peace". Accordingly, the informal open-ended working group continued its work during 1993.

On 15 June 1993, the Secretary-General issued a report on the implementation of the recommendations contained in "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/965-S/25944), informing Member States of the United Nations of the action that the Secretary-General had taken or was taking in response to Assembly resolution 47/120 and the Presidential statements of the Security Council (S/24728, S/24872, S/25036, S/25184, S/25344, S/25493 and S/25696).

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)).

At its forty-eighth session, [15] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1992 to 15 June 1993 (decision 48/407).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 1994, Supplement No. 2 (A/49/2).

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[15] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 11):

(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/48/2);
(b) Decision 48/407;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.42.

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12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

Implementation of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, as set out in the annex to resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974. Article 34 of the Charter stipulates that a systematic and comprehensive review of the state of implementation of the Charter shall be carried out by the Assembly every five years. Subsequently, the Assembly considered the issue at its thirtieth, thirty-fourth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions (resolutions 3486 (XXX), 37/204, 39/163 and 40/182, and decision 34/445).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly called upon all States to take concrete steps and measures to implement the Charter fully, thus contributing to the effective restructuring of the international economic system and to the reactivation of the economic growth and development of the developing countries; reaffirmed the right of every country to adopt without external interference the economic and social system that it deemed most appropriate for its own development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analytical report on the progress achieved in compliance with the Charter and its impact on the solution of the main economic problems confronting the developing countries and the reactivation of their economic growth and development (resolution 44/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/170), A/49/179-E/1994/82.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

INSTRAW was established in 1976 (resolution 31/135). In 1993, the Economic and Social Council agreed to the recommendation of the Secretary-General to merge the Institute and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), subject to a proper analysis of the legal, financial and administrative implications of the merger, and subject to consideration by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (Council decision 1993/235).

At its forty-eighth session, 16/ the General Assembly affirmed that both INSTRAW and UNIFEM should retain their comparative advantages in activities relating to the advancement of women; urged that the interaction between INSTRAW, UNIFEM, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of

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16/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 111, Advancement of women):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/591;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/629;
(c) Resolution 48/111;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.29-37, 41 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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Discrimination against Women be reviewed and rationalized within the context of ongoing efforts to revitalize the Economic and Social Council in pursuance of a stronger, more unified programme for the advancement of women; requested the Secretary-General, through ACABQ in accordance with rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the proposed merger of the two bodies and to include in it:

(a) A clear analysis of the financial benefits resulting from the merger;

(b) An estimate of the one-time non-recurrent costs of the merger, including for transitional measures, as well as an estimate of the recurrent costs of the merger;

(c) Details of the current staffing structure of UNIFEM and INSTRAW, together with details of the proposed structure, including reporting arrangements;

(d) Staffing implications;

(e) A report on consultations with the host Government of INSTRAW. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report consideration of the potential duplication of the training activities of INSTRAW and UNIFEM; and requested the Economic and Social Council to submit its final recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session for its consideration and action before 31 December 1994 (resolution 48/111).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/111).

Resource mobilization for the implementation of the regional action programme for phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific

At its forty-eighth session, 17/ the General Assembly, in accordance with the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1993/63, requested the Governing Council of UNDP to keep under review the level of funding to be provided for the implementation of the regional action programme, so that phase II (1992-1996) of the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific would have a greater impact (resolution 48/177).

17/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (g), Development and international cooperation: human settlements):

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/48/8);
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.8;
(c) Resolution 48/177;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.41 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan

At its forty-eighth session, 18/ the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/52, reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, were illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development; recognized the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli settlements on the Palestinian people in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and on the Arab population of the Syrian Golan; and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the Syrian Golan to their natural and all other economic resources, and regarded any infringement thereof as being illegal (resolution 48/212).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/212), A/49/169-E/1994/73.

18/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 12):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/48/183-E/1993/74 and Add.1;
  - (ii) Economic and social consequences of the establishment of settlements by Israel in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and the Syrian Golan: A/48/188-E/1993/78;
  - (iii) Special assistance to Namibia: A/48/498;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Prevention and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS): A/48/159-E/1993/59;
  - (ii) United Nations Population Award: A/48/276;
  - (iii) Target for World Food Programme pledges for the period 1995-1996: A/48/896;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/715 and Add.1;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/624;
- (f) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/654;
- (g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/743 and A/48/791;
- (h) Resolutions 48/47, 48/212, 48/213 and 48/235, and decisions 48/431 to 48/434, 48/452 to 48/457, 48/482 and 48/483;
- (i) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.12-14, 43 and 48;
- (j) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.48 and 56;
- (k) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.2-6, 11 and 12;
- (l) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.30 and 43;
- (m) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.75, 85-87 and 90.

The United Nations Population Award

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award, for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Director of UNFPA (Council decision 1982/112).

The laureate is selected by the Committee for the United Nations Population Award. The Committee is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Belarus, Burundi, Cameroon, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Japan, Netherlands and Zaire) who are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years. (One more Asian Member State is yet to be elected.)

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA, A/49/189.

Review of the arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations

At its organizational session for 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided: (a) to conduct, with the assistance of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a general review of current arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations, as determined by the Council in its resolution 1296 (XLIV), with a view to updating them, if necessary, in particular in the light of recent experience, including that gained during the process of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and to complete that review by 1995; (b) that the work of the Committee would be open to any interested State Member of the United Nations, in accordance with established practice; (c) to request the Committee to consider the modalities for the review and to submit its proposals to the Council at its substantive session of 1993 (Council decision 1993/214).

At its substantive session of 1993, the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia*, reiterated the provisions of decision 1993/214 (Council resolution 1993/80).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Council resolution 1993/80), A/49/215-E/1994/99.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

At its forty-eighth session, 19/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1992 to 31 July 1993 (decision 48/404).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/49/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its forty-eighth session, 20/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1992, affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and welcomed the reappointment of Dr. Hans Blix as Director General of the Agency; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute; in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment; in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries; and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system; welcomed the decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen its safeguards system and its technical assistance and cooperation activities; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement

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19/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item B):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/48/4);
(b) Decision 48/404;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.31.

20/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 14):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting the report of the Agency: A/48/341;
  (ii) Transmitting the report of the Director General of IAEA on behalf of the Board of Governors of the Agency concerning non-compliance with safeguards obligations: A/48/133-S/25556;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.13 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/14;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.45 and 46.

still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to cooperate immediately with the Agency in the full implementation of the safeguards agreement. It also commended the Director General and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and endorsed his efforts to put in place the necessary measures for the implementation of the plan for future ongoing monitoring, in accordance with Security Council resolution 715 (1991) (resolution 48/14).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1993. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 21/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its forty-eighth session, 22/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 48/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

21/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

22/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 48/306;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.43.

Argentina,** Brazil,* China, Czech Republic,** Djibouti,* France, New Zealand,* Nigeria,** Oman,** Pakistan,* Russian Federation, Rwanda,** Spain,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

At the forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Brazil, Djibouti, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 23/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

23/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

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At its forty-eighth session, 24/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 48/305).

At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

Angola,* Australia,* Bahamas,** Bangladesh,* Belarus,* Belgium,* Benin,* Bhutan,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,*** Canada,** Chile,*** China,** Colombia,* Costa Rica,*** Cuba,** Denmark,** Egypt,*** Ethiopia,* France,*** Gabon,** Germany,*** Ghana,*** Greece,*** India,* Indonesia,*** Ireland,*** Italy,* Japan,*** Kuwait,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,** Madagascar,* Mexico,** Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,*** Paraguay,*** Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal,*** Republic of Korea,** Romania,** Russian Federation,** Senegal,*** Suriname,* Sri Lanka,** Swaziland,* Ukraine,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United Republic of Tanzania,*** United States of America,* Venezuela,*** Zaire** and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At the forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Kuwait, Madagascar, Philippines, Poland, Suriname, Swaziland and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council 1/

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8 (see also item 92 (b)), the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

24/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 48/305.
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.33.

At its forty-eighth session, 25/ the General Assembly elected 10 members of the Council (decision 48/310). At present, the Council is composed of the following 34 States:

> Albania,* Australia,* Bangladesh,*** Brazil,*** Central African Republic,* China,*** Ecuador,** France,** Germany,* Guatemala,* Guinea-Bissau,** Honduras,* Hungary,** India,** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,** Liberia,*** Malawi,*** Mexico,*** Nicaragua,* Nigeria,** Norway,** Pakistan,*** Peru,** Russian Federation,* Sudan,*** Swaziland,* Thailand,* Tunisia,** Turkey,*** Uganda* and United States of America.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At the forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Albania, Australia, Central African Republic, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Swaziland, Thailand and Uganda. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election. 26/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/260.

(b) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 112), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly adopted decision 42/450 by which it decided that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

25/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/368;
(b) Decision 48/310;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.54.

26/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

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Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its forty-eighth session, 27/ the General Assembly elected 20 members of the Committee (decision 48/311). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following 34 States:

Argentina,*** Bahamas,* Belarus,*** Brazil,*** Cameroon,*** Canada,*** China,** Comoros,*** Congo,*** Cuba,*** Egypt,** France,* Germany,*** Ghana,* India,*** Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Japan,** Kenya,** Netherlands,*** Nicaragua,** Norway,*** Pakistan,*** Republic of Korea,** Romania,*** Russian Federation,* Senegal,*** Togo,** Trinidad and Tobago,*** Ukraine,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,* Uruguay* and Zambia.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At the forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, France, Ghana, Russian Federation, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. 26/

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/259.

(c) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 142) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years. In electing the members of the Commission, the Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

27/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 16 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/369;
(b) Decision 48/311;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.54.

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(a) Nine from African States;

(b) Seven from Asian States;

(c) Five from Eastern European States;

(d) Six from Latin American States;

(e) Nine from Western European and other States.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), the Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

At its forty-sixth session, 28/ the General Assembly elected 19 members of the Commission (decision 46/309). At present the Commission is composed of the following States:

> Argentina,** Austria,** Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Chile,** China,* Costa Rica,* Denmark,* Ecuador,** Egypt,* France,* Germany,* Hungary,** India,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),** Italy,** Japan,* Kenya,** Mexico,* Morocco,* Nigeria,* Poland,** Russian Federation,* Saudi Arabia,** Singapore,* Slovakia,** Spain,** Sudan,** Thailand,** Togo,* Uganda,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America** and Uruguay.**

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* Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1995.

** Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-first session of the Commission in 1998.

At the forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Singapore, Togo and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

28/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Decision 46/309;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.39.

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17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),* Mr. Leonid E. Bidnyi (Russian Federation),*** Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),** Mr. Simon Khoam Chuinkam (Cameroon),*** Mr. Kwaku Dua Dankwa (Ghana),* Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar (Mexico),** Mrs. Inga Eriksson Fogh (Sweden),*** Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba),*** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),** Mr. Zoran Lazarević (Yugoslavia),* Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),* Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),* Mr. Wolfgang Münch (Germany),** Mr. Ranjit Rae (India),** Ms. Linda S. Shenwick (United States of America)*** and Mr. Yu Mengjia (China).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At its forty-eighth session, 29/ the General Assembly appointed five members of the Advisory Committee (decision 48/313).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Al-Masri, Mr. Dankwa, Mr. Lazarević, Mr. Maycock and Mr. Mselle.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/101.

29/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/101 and A/C.5/48/20;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/692;
(c) Decision 48/313;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.17;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.69.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 116). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiro Akimoto (Japan),* Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida (Tunisia),** Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),* Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),** Mr. Yuri Alexandrovich Chulkov (Russian Federation),*** Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),* Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),* Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),** Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),** Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania),* Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil),*** Mr. Li Yong (China),*** Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),** Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy),*** Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)*** and Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At its forty-eighth session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decision 48/314 A) and one member emeritus (decision 48/314 B).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akimoto, Mr. Blukis, Mr. Etuket, Mr. Fox, Mr. Goritza and Mr. Menon.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/102.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited

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30/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/102 and Add.103, A/48/806 and A/C.5/48/21 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/693 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 48/314 A to C;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.17 and 61;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.69, 87, 92 and 93.

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financial statements (see also item 108). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Auditor-General of Ghana,*** the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India** and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1995.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1996.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1997.

At its forty-eighth session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 48/315).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 119) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),* Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),*** Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil),* Mr. Jean Guyot (France),*** Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),*** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)* and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Germany).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

31/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/103 and A/C.5/48/22;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/694;
(c) Decision 48/315;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.17;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.69.

At its forty-eighth session, 32/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 48/316).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abdullatif, Mr. de Andrade Faria and Mr. Raczkowski.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),*** Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Zaire),* Mr. Luis M. de Posadas-Montero (Uruguay),*** Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India),* Mr. Francis R. Spain (Ireland)** and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At its forty-eighth session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 48/317).

32/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/104 and A/C.5/48/23;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/695;
(c) Decision 48/316;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.17;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.69.

33/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/105 and A/C.5/48/24;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/696;
(c) Decision 48/317;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.17;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.69.

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At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Balanda, Mr. Sen and Mr. Thierry.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/105.

(f) International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 118).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),* (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Mario Bettati (France),*** Mr. Alexander V. Chepourin (Russian Federation),** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),*** Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),*** Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),* Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czech Republic),* Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),** Mr. Missoum Sbih (Algeria),** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)*** and Mr. Mario D. Yango (Philippines).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

At its forty-eighth session, 34/ the General Assembly appointed five members of the Commission (decision 48/319 A).

34/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (f)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/106 and Add.1 and A/C.5/48/25;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/697;
(c) Decisions 48/319 A and B;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.28;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 90.

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At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bel Hadj Amor, Mrs. Daddah, Mr. Pirson, Mr. Riha and Mr. Vegega.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/106.

(g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters in so far as they relate to the United Nations (see item 119). It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

The present members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly are the following:

Members: Mr. Jorge José Duhalt Villar (Mexico), Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan), Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya) and Ms. Susan Shearouse (United States of America);

Alternate members: Mr. Tarak Ben Hamida (Tunisia), Mr. Leonid E. Bidnyi (Russian Federation), Mr. Ranjit Rae (India) and Mr. Clive Stitt (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 1994.

At its forty-seventh session, 35/ the General Assembly appointed two alternate members of the Committee (decisions 47/325 A and B).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/107.

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of

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35/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 17 (j)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/907 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/929;
(c) Decisions 47/325 A and B;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.65;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.94, 100 and 105.

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which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP, resolves that the President of the Assembly designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125).

At its forty-sixth session, [36] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1992: Bahamas, Denmark, Indonesia, Poland and Uganda (decisions 46/311 A to C).

At the forty-ninth session, the President of the General Assembly will have to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the present Committee members on 31 December 1994.

(i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

At its forty-eighth session, [37] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decision 48/312).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

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[36] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 18 (h)):

(a) Decisions 46/311 A to C;
(b) Plenary meetings: A/46/PV.45, 79 and 86.

[37] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/107;
(b) Decision 48/312;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.54.

Austria,** Chile,*** Egypt,*** Fiji,** France,*** Gabon,*** Grenada,** Honduras,* Hungary,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Jamaica,* Japan,*** Jordan,** Morocco,** Mozambique,* Niger,** Pakistan,*** Russian Federation,*** Senegal,* Turkey* and United States of America.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

At the forty-ninth session the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Honduras, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Mozambique, Senegal and Turkey. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/109.

(j) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit 1/

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, consisting of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

As at 1 January 1995, the Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),* Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),** Mrs. Erica-Irene Daes (Greece),* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),* Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),** Mr. Boris Petrovitch Krasulin (Russian Federation),** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),**** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),** Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan),** Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina)*** and Mr. Kabongo Tunsala (Zaire).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At its forty-eighth session, 38/ the General Assembly appointed one member of the Unit for a five-year term of office (decision 48/320).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abraszewski, Mrs. Daes, Mr. Hennes and Mr. Tunsala.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/49/110 and Corr.1.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter (see item 83), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)). At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

38/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 17 (h)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/108;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/48/109;
(c) Decisions 48/320 and 48/484;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.89.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the proposals contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, dated 13 December 1991 (A/46/634/Rev.1), to serve as a plan of action for the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (resolution 46/181).

At the forty-eighth session, 39/ by a letter dated 23 December 1993 to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/1178), the Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations informed the Chairman of the decision of the Government of the Czech Republic to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee as of 1 January 1994. On 7 February 1994, the Chairman transmitted the above-mentioned letter to the President of the General Assembly for appropriate action.

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At the same session, the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested it to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/52); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 48/53).

Also at the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 48/49), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 48/50), the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the

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39/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 18):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23); A/AC.109/1137-1139, A/AC.109/1141-1153, A/AC.109/1155-1158, A/AC.109/1161, A/AC.109/1163, A/AC.109/1164 and A/AC.109/1170;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/224 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3 and A/48/426;
(c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/653 and A/48/656;
(d) Letter from the Czech Republic: A/AC.109/1178;
(e) Draft resolutions: A/48/L.38 and Add.1 and A/48/L.39 and Add.1;
(f) Resolutions 48/46, 48/47, 48/49, 48/50, 48/51 A and B, 48/52 and 48/53 and decisions 48/402, 48/408 and 48/421 to 48/424;
(g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.2-8, 12 and 13;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.70 and 75.

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British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 48/51 A and B), the question of Gibraltar (decision 48/422), the question of Pitcairn (decision 48/423) and the question of St. Helena (decision 48/424).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/49).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, inter alia, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

A list of the Member States, which now number 184, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 1 June 1994, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly inter alia requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the cooperation between the two organizations and widening the scope of that cooperation (resolution 36/38).

The General Assembly considered this item annually at its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5) and biennially since its forty-third session (resolutions 43/1, 45/4 and 47/6).

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At its forty-seventh session, 40/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General; noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Consultative Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Consultative Committee; noted with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing cooperation between the United Nations and the Consultative Committee in wider areas; noted with appreciation the decision of the Consultative Committee to participate actively in the programmes of the United Nations Decade of International Law; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 47/6).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/6), A/49/262.

21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second, forty-third and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 42/11, 43/4 and 45/10).

At its forty-seventh session, 41/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, as well as his efforts to strengthen that cooperation; welcomed the offer of the Chairman of the Permanent Council of OAS to the President of the Security Council concerning the readiness of OAS to cooperate with the United Nations in its efforts to improve collective measures for the prevention and solution of international conflicts; welcomed the continued participation of OAS in the Support Committee and the Policies and Projects Committee of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, established by Assembly resolution 42/231 and extended by Assembly resolution 45/231; requested both Secretaries-General, or their

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40/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 20):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/385;
(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.3 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 47/6;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.43.

41/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 21):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/498 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/47/L.13 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 47/11;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.51.

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representatives, to continue their consultations with a view to signing in 1993 an agreement for cooperation between the United Nations and OAS; approved the conclusions and recommendations of the first general meeting between the representatives of the two organizations held in May 1991 and urged the relevant authorities of both organizations to take the necessary steps to implement those recommendations and promote further cooperation; recommended that a second general meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and of OAS be held in 1993 to review and appraise progress, and that inter-agency sectoral and focal point meetings be held on areas of priority or mutually agreed issues; took note of the participation of senior officials of the United Nations in the mission of the Secretary-General of OAS to Haiti in August 1992; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and OAS and expressed the hope that he would continue to strengthen the mechanisms for cooperation between the two organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/11).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/11).

22. Assistance in mine clearance

The item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/193).

At its forty-eighth session, 42/ the General Assembly, taking note with interest of the recommendations made by the Secretary-General in paragraph 58 of his report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", deplored the adverse consequences which can be caused by the failure to remove mines and other unexploded devices remaining in place after armed conflicts, and considered it a matter of urgency to correct the situation; stressed the importance of coordination by the United Nations of activities, including those by regional organizations, related to mine clearance, in particular those activities relating to information and training with a view to improving the effectiveness of operations in the field; invited all relevant programmes and bodies, multilateral or national, to include, in a coordinated manner, activities related to mine clearance in their humanitarian, social and economic assistance activities; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly, before its forty-ninth session, a comprehensive report on the problems caused by the increasing presence of mines and other unexploded devices resulting from armed conflicts and on the manner in which the United Nations contribution to the solution of problems relating to mine clearance could be strengthened; also requested the Secretary-General to

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42/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 155):

(a) Draft resolution: A/48/L.5 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 48/7;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.32.

include in his report consideration of the financial aspects of activities related to mine clearance and, in this context, of the advisability of establishing a voluntary trust fund to finance, in particular, information and training programmes relating to mine clearance and to facilitate the launching of mine-clearance operations; and urged all Member States to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General in that respect and to provide him with any information and data which could be useful in drawing up the above-mentioned report (resolution 48/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/7).

23. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Nicaragua (A/47/248).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and in close cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities, to provide all necessary assistance for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of Nicaragua and to support the consolidation of peace (resolution 47/169).

At its forty-eighth session, 43/ the General Assembly reiterated that request to the Secretary-General (resolution 48/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/8).

24. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19 and 48/16).

43/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 45):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/318 and Corr.1;
(b) Draft resolution A/48/L.10 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/8;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.35.

At its forty-eighth session, 44/ the General Assembly, concerned about the continued promulgation and application by Member States of laws and regulations whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, as well as the freedom of trade and navigation; and having learned that, since the adoption of resolution 47/19, further measures of that nature aimed at strengthening and extending the economic, commercial and financial embargo against Cuba had been promulgated and applied; reiterated its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying such laws and measures in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which, inter alia, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that have such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/16).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/16).

25. The situation in Burundi 1/

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 2 November 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of Burundi (A/48/240), to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "The situation in Burundi".

At its forty-eighth session 45/ the General Assembly, inter alia, unreservedly condemned the coup which had caused an abrupt and violent interruption of the democratic process initiated in Burundi; demanded the immediate restoration of democracy and the constitutional regime; requested the States Members of the United Nations, international organizations, intergovernmental organs and non-governmental organizations to provide emergency humanitarian assistance and/or any other assistance to the people of Burundi; and decided to remain seized of the matter until a solution to the crisis is found (resolution 48/17).

No advance documentation is expected.

44/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 30):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/448 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution A/48/L.14/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 48/16;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.48.

45/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 170):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/240;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.16 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/17 and decision 48/484;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.47, 48 and 87.

26. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (A/47/191). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon the States concerned to conclude without delay appropriate agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia; and urged the Secretary-General to use his good offices to facilitate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (resolution 47/21).

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/21, a good offices mission visited the Baltic States and the Russian Federation from 29 August to 9 September 1993.

At its forty-eighth session, [46] the General Assembly, welcoming the withdrawal of the military forces of the Russian Federation from the territory of Lithuania, which was completed on 31 August 1993 in accordance with a previously agreed timetable, called again upon the States concerned, in line with the basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, to conclude without delay appropriate agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia; reaffirmed its support for the efforts made by the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to remove the foreign military forces stationed in the territories of Estonia and Latvia without the required consent of those countries, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations; welcomed the multilateral efforts to help the Russian Federation build housing for troops and their families returning from Estonia and Latvia; invited the States concerned to avoid any statements or actions that might be provocative or unfriendly; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General aimed at the implementation of resolution 47/21, including the sending of a good offices mission to the Baltic States and the Russian Federation; urged the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices to facilitate the complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of Estonia and Latvia; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/18).

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[46] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 32):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/501;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.17/Rev.2;
(c) Resolution 48/18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.55.

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27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of Czechoslovakia (A/47/192).

At its forty-eighth session, 47/ the General Assembly, inter alia, recalling its resolution 47/10, welcoming its resolution 48/5 on observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in the General Assembly, and noting with satisfaction the concrete results in the field already yielded as a result of the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference, signed on 26 May 1993, reiterated the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; endorsed the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations Secretariat and the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference (resolution 48/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/19).

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international cooperation in that vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen cooperation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24 and 47/12).

47/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary General: A/48/549;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.18 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/19;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.56.

At its forty-eighth session, 48/ the General Assembly requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983 and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings; decided that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States; recommended that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League and its specialized organizations be held during 1995; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted at the meetings between the two organizations; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (48/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/21).

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

48/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary General: A/48/468 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.26;
(c) Resolution 48/21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.60.

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12 and 47/13).

At its forty-eighth session, 49/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen and expand its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System was carrying out, aimed at complementing the technical assistance activities conducted by the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and cooperation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/22).

30. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19 and 47/74).

At its forty-eighth session, 50/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the purpose and objective of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation

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49/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 28):

(a) Report of the Secretary General: A/48/409;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.20;
(c) Resolution 48/22;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.60.

50/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 37):

(a) Report of the Secretary General: A/48/531;
(b) Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting: A/48/581, annex;
(c) Draft resolution: A/48/L.25, as orally revised;
(d) Resolution 48/23;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.63 and Corr.1.

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of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; took note of the Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic which was held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1993; noted with interest the progress made in the drafting of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and stressed the relevance of such a treaty to the advancement of the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; noted with interest the hoped expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a united non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States, and in that connection urged all parties concerned in South Africa to continue negotiations leading to the establishment of a united non-racial democratic South Africa; welcomed the agreement reached between the Governments of Namibia and South Africa setting 28 February 1994 as the date for the transfer and reintegration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 432 (1978); and also welcomed the offer by Brazil to host at Rio de Janeiro, in the second half of 1994, the third meeting of high officials of the zone, simultaneously with the meeting of high officials in charge of sports and youth affairs; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 48/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/23).

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of strengthening such cooperation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13 and 47/18).

At its forty-eighth session, 51/ the General Assembly requested the United Nations and OIC to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with OIC, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invited them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and OIC; recommended that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and OIC and its specialized institutions be organized at Geneva in May 1994; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to OIC and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and OIC to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; requested the United Nations and OIC to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of OIC focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of OIC, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, as recommended by the previous meetings between the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meetings; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and OIC (resolution 48/24).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/24).

32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolutions 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

51/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 29):

(a) Report of the Secretary General: A/48/422 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.27;
(c) Resolution 48/24;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.63 and Corr.1.

At its twenty-seventh to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20 and 47/148).

At its forty-eighth session, 52/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and OAU and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions; took note also of the conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the meeting between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of OAU, held at United Nations Headquarters from 8 to 10 September 1993; noted with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; called upon the United Nations organs, in particular the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, to continue to involve OAU closely in all their activities concerning Africa; commended the establishment by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in June 1993 of a mechanism for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa; commended the United Nations and OAU for their ongoing cooperative activities in the resolution of conflicts in Africa, and stressed the need to enhance and strengthen the existing pattern of exchange of information and consultations, especially in the area of monitoring and early warning of conflict situations; called upon the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with OAU in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter; noted with appreciation the assistance provided by the United Nations and its agencies to African countries in the context of the democratization process; urged the United Nations and its Member States to continue to provide assistance, as appropriate, to OAU, should the latter decide to launch a peace-keeping operation; urged the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and peacefully to manage change in Africa; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in that respect; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States, and requested United Nations agencies to continue to support those

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52/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 43):

(a) Report of the Secretary General: A/48/475 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.23/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 48/25;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.65.

efforts; stressed that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasized the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in that field; urged the Secretary-General and Member States, regional and international organizations, non-governmental organizations and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support to the establishment of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to support the efforts of the Secretary-General of OAU with a view to holding sectoral meetings on the priority areas of cooperation, particularly the establishment of the African Economic Community and the strengthening of the African regional and subregional organizations; requested the agencies of the United Nations system working in Africa to include in their programme at the national and regional levels the activities which will enhance regional cooperation in their respective areas and to facilitate the realization of the objectives of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community; called upon United Nations agencies to make an effort to coordinate their regional programmes in Africa in order to create inter-linkages among them and to ensure harmonization of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations; emphasized the urgency of the need to adopt appropriate measures to ensure the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, in particular in the areas of resource flows, debt relief and diversification of African economies; called upon the Secretary-General to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of OAU, in particular on follow-up to review and evaluate the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s; endorsed the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU on the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held in 1994 at Addis Ababa, to review and evaluate the progress made in implementing the proposals and recommendations agreed upon in September 1993 on cooperation between them in 1993-1994 and to adopt new and effective joint action; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that the United Nations information network continues to disseminate information so as to increase public awareness of the situation prevailing in southern Africa, as well as of the social and economic problems and needs of African States and of their regional and subregional institutions (resolution 48/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary General (resolution 48/25).

33. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council 1/

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

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At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to submit, not later than 30 June 1993, written comments on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject (resolution 47/62).

At its forty-eighth session, 53/ the General Assembly decided to establish an Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26).

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group (resolution 48/26).

34. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti 1/

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/7 and 47/20 A and B).

At its forty-eighth session, 54/ the General Assembly strongly condemned again the attempt to replace unlawfully the constitutional President of Haiti, the employment of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in Haiti; declared again to be unacceptable any entity arising from that unlawful situation and demanded the return of President Aristide and the full

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53/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 33):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/264 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.28;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/710;
(d) Resolution 48/26 and decision 48/484;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.27;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.61, 62, 64 and 69.

54/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 31):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/931;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/532 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Draft resolution: A/48/L.35/Rev.1;
(d) Resolution 48/27 and decision 48/484;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.69 and 70.

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implementation of the National Constitution; encouraged the States Members of the United Nations to adopt measures consistent with the resolutions adopted by OAS, and confirmed once again that the international community intended to increase its cooperation with Haiti when constitutional order had been restored. It also asserted that the Governors Island Agreement continued to be the only valid framework for resolving the political crisis in Haiti; supported the process of political dialogue carried out under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of OAS; requested the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAS, to do his utmost to bring back the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as rapidly as possible and encouraged him to pursue the efforts for deploying the United Nations Mission in Haiti. The Assembly recalled the obligation of all Member States to comply with the measures adopted by the Security Council; and expressed its profound concern for the fate of the Haitian people, and reasserted that the Haitian military authorities were fully responsible for the suffering resulting directly from their disrespect for the Haitian Constitution and for their commitments to the Governors Island Agreement (resolution 48/27).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/27).

35. Law of the sea [1]/

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention received 119 signatures on 10 December 1982, and by the end of the period for signature (9 December 1984), an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number to 159. On 16 November 1993, the Convention received the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession required for its entry into force. Consequently, the Convention will enter into force on 16 November 1994.

The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The Conference had been convened in 1973 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3067 (XXVIII).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59 A, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78 and 47/65).

At its forty-eighth session, 55/ the General Assembly recalled the historic significance of the Convention as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice and progress; expressed its satisfaction at the increasing support for the Convention, noting that it would enter into force on 16 November 1994, and invited all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in it; recognized that political and economic changes underscored the need to re-evaluate matters in the regime to be applied to the international seabed Area and that a productive dialogue involving all interested parties would facilitate the prospect of universal participation; noted with appreciation the new developments in the consultations under the auspices of the Secretary-General aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to continue and to accelerate the consultations in order to achieve universal participation in the Convention and to provide the necessary services for those consultations; called upon States that had not done so to ratify or accede to the Convention and take appropriate steps to promote universal participation in it, including through dialogue aimed at addressing issues of concern to some States; also called on States to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions, and to apply them in a manner consistent with that character, object and purpose, and to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation; requested the Secretary-General, in the execution of Programme 10, Law of the sea and ocean affairs, to continue to provide an effective response to the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the annual report on the Law of the Sea and requested him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at the strengthening of the legal regime of the sea; called on the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and the development of a consistent and uniform approach, and to assist them in their national, subregional and regional efforts, inviting the cooperation and assistance of the United Nations system in these endeavours; urged intensified cooperation for the integration of the marine sector in national development strategies, particularly from States with advanced marine capabilities; requested the competent international organizations, UNDP, the World Bank and other multilateral funding agencies to intensify assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal regime established by the Convention and to strengthen cooperation among themselves and with donor States; requested the Secretary-General to keep under review, in cooperation with States and the competent international organizations, the measures being undertaken to facilitate the realization of the benefits of the regime established by the Convention, and to report thereon periodically to the Assembly; recognized that the protection of the marine environment would be significantly enhanced by the

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55/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 36):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/527 and Add.1 and A/48/950;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.40 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/28 and decision 48/484;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.72 and 73.

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implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention; reiterated its call to States and other members of the international community to strengthen their cooperation and to take measures to give full effect to the provisions of the Convention on the conservation and management of marine living resources, including the prevention of fishing methods and practices which can have an adverse impact, and to comply with bilateral and regional measures applicable to them aimed at effective monitoring and enforcement; noted the progress made by the Preparatory Commission in all areas of its work, including the completion of its draft provisional final report at its eleventh session; recalled the Understanding on the Fulfilment of Obligations by the Registered Pioneer Investors and their Certifying States adopted in 1990 and 1992 by the Preparatory Commission; took note of the decision of the Preparatory Commission to convene a meeting of the Group of Technical Experts to review the state of deep seabed mining and to assess when commercial production might commence, and noted the need to arrange for the first meeting of the Assembly of the International Seabed Authority and a meeting of States parties to the Convention, if required, including arrangements for the participation of observers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and earlier if appropriate, on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/28).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session in 1983 at Kingston. Thereafter, it held annual sessions divided between Kingston and New York. It held its eleventh session from 22 March to 2 April 1993 at Kingston; and its twelfth regular session at Kingston from 7 to 11 February 1994. It will meet also at New York from 1 to 12 August 1994, inter alia, to complete its consolidated final report on all matters within its mandate, which includes the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The Commission has registered six pioneer investors: four in 1987, submitted by France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and two in 1991, submitted by China, and jointly by Bulgaria, Cuba, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Poland and the USSR. In 1992 the Russian Federation assumed the rights and obligations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Group of Technical Experts, which met from 11 to 14 April 1994, has recommended the registration of a seventh pioneer investor submitted by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/28).

36. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7, decision 33/435, resolutions 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9 and 47/9).

At its forty-eighth session, 56/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte; invited the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte; urged the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to that problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; and also requested the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/56).

37. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/182 and 47/168).

In accordance with paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs is to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General on the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance, including information on the central emergency revolving fund, to be submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its organizational session for 1993, the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/264, decided that the coordination

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56/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 25):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/447;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.48;
(c) Resolution 48/56;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.76.

segment of its substantive session of 1993 should be devoted, inter alia, to the consideration of the theme "Coordination of humanitarian assistance: emergency relief and the continuum to rehabilitation and development" (Council decision 1993/205).

At its forty-eighth session, 57/ the General Assembly agreed fully with the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council, on questions relating to preparedness and prevention, natural disasters, prompt and effective response to complex emergencies, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, field-level coordination, the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, consolidated appeals, the continuum from emergency relief to rehabilitation, and development and resources and management, the implementation of which would be reviewed by the Council at its substantive session of 1994, stressed the essential need for improved coordination within the United Nations system and, while reaffirming the mandate and functions of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to that end, requested the Emergency Relief Coordinator to improve coordination and management further, both at Headquarters and at the field level, including the coordination of the work of the relevant operational agencies; stressed that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee should serve as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination, meet more frequently and act therefore in an action-oriented manner on policy issues related to humanitarian assistance and on formulating a coherent and timely United Nations response to humanitarian emergencies; also stressed the necessity of accelerating the development of an emergency information system within the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and to provide early warning of a crisis; and recognized the need to increase the resources available in the Central Emergency Revolving Fund and requested the Secretary-General to conduct consultations to that effect, taking fully into account the need to secure contributions to the Fund on an assured, broad-based and additional basis. The Assembly requested the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to agree, as a matter of urgency, on the best means and guidelines to ensure adequate human and financial resources for rapid response coordination, including the provision of resources that could be drawn on by the Emergency Relief Coordinator for establishing special coordination arrangements in the initial stage of an emergency; decided, pending a final decision to be taken by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, on the basis of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, as well as on the experience gained, to authorize, in exceptional circumstances, the Emergency Relief Coordinator and relevant agencies to draw from the interest earned by the Revolving Fund to enhance rapid response coordination where insufficient capacity exists at the field level; requested the Standing Committee to provide recommendations on issues related to field coordination and requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report recommendations on practical measures to enhance the coordinated system-wide support for efforts to facilitate the transition from emergency relief to rehabilitation and

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57/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/536;
(b) Draft resolutions A/48/L.33 and A/48/L.47 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 48/57 and 48/162;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.78 and 85.

development and, particularly in the context of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the promotion of national capacity-building to help prevent and mitigate future emergencies. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report recommendations on ways and means to improve the operational capacity of the emergency stockpiles, as well as an analysis of the advantages or disadvantages, including promptness of the response and cost-effectiveness, of the establishment of regional warehouses; and also requested him to provide information on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution and on ways of further strengthening coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance within the United Nations system (resolution 48/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/182 and 48/57 and Council decision 1993/205), A/49/177-E/1994/80.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Assistance to Mozambique

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-first, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 41/197, 45/227 and 47/42).

At its forty-eighth session, 58/ the General Assembly, concerned about the loss of human life and extensive damage and devastation caused by tropical cyclone Nadia, which had recently struck vast areas of central and northern Mozambique, noted with satisfaction the national efforts already under way in order to provide the necessary assistance to the victims of the cyclone, commended the international community, including WHO and UNICEF, and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, through the United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination at Maputo, for their prompt response to assist the victims of the natural disaster; requested the Secretary-General and the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, in close collaboration with the Government of Mozambique, to mobilize relief assistance to the victims; requested the international community to provide urgently additional support to Mozambique in order to mitigate the economic, financial and social consequences endured by the people and the Government of Mozambique in their efforts to recover from the cyclone and to enable the country to continue pursuing its development goals; and requested the Secretary-General to review the consequences of tropical cyclone Nadia on the national economy and to include his observations and recommendations in the report called for in its resolution 47/42 (resolution 48/249).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/42).

58/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 179, Emergency assistance to Mozambique):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/249;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.56;
(c) Resolution 48/249;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.92.

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Special economic assistance to Chad

At its forty-seventh session, 59/ the General Assembly invited all States and competent United Nations organizations and programmes that participated actively in the conference of friends of Chad, held in Paris in 1991, to participate in the different round tables that were to be held in N'Djamena in 1993, and called upon the Secretary-General to keep the situation in Chad under review and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/156).

Assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic and Madagascar

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly requested all States and international organizations to provide assistance to Benin, the Central African Republic and Madagascar in order to assist them in mitigating their economic and financial burden; and expressed its concern at the continuing need for assistance to those countries, particularly since they were adversely affected by natural disasters (resolution 45/230).

At its forty-seventh session, 59/ the General Assembly, noting that, despite the structural adjustment programmes carried out by those countries, on the whole their economic and financial performance had continued to be poor, and stressing the need for vigorous support of those programmes and for action to alleviate the impact of natural disasters and policies of adjustment, noting also that the financial crisis that Benin was undergoing had led to a slowing down of its economic and social development, noting further the need of the Central African Republic for supplementary resources to enable it to achieve the objectives of its development programme, and noting the particularly difficult problems faced by island developing countries such as Madagascar in responding to negative and special economic circumstances, that the economic and social development efforts of Madagascar were being thwarted by the adverse effects of cyclones, floods and drought that afflict the country periodically and that the implementation of reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes required the mobilization of substantial resources beyond the country's real means, noted with concern that the assistance made available had not always been adequate and that additional assistance was needed; appealed to States, the international financial institutions of the United Nations, humanitarian organizations and

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59/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 87 (b):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Summary reports on Benin, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Ecuador, Madagascar, Vanuatu and Yemen: A/47/337;
  (ii) Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: A/47/573;
(b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/47/727 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 47/156, 47/159, 47/161 and 47/163;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.25, 26, 28, 30, 34, 38, 40, 42 and 45-49;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

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voluntary agencies to respond generously to the reconstruction, economic recovery and development needs of the three countries; requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the resources needed, in collaboration with the relevant organs, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, in accordance with its resolution 45/230; and also requested him to submit to the assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/159).

Assistance to Vanuatu

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary resources to provide assistance to Vanuatu, a small island developing State, which continued to experience, as a consequence of regular natural disasters, significant economic and social disadvantages (resolution 45/230). Specific measures in favour of island developing countries were recalled in resolution 45/202.

At its forty-seventh session, 59/ the General Assembly, taking note of the adoption of chapter 17 of Agenda 21, relating to sustainable development of small island developing States, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for mobilizing assistance to Vanuatu; expressed its appreciation to UNDP, the specialized agencies and the donor community for their participation in the first round-table meeting to assist Vanuatu; and appealed to Member States and the international organizations to respond generously to the needs of Vanuatu (resolution 47/161).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/161), A/49/158.

Special assistance to the front-line States

At its forty-seventh session, 59/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts regarding assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States; noted with appreciation the assistance being rendered to the front-line States by donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, donor countries and non-governmental organizations for the invaluable assistance they were rendering towards the alleviation of the effects of the drought in the southern African region; strongly urged the international community to continue to provide, in a timely and effective manner, the financial, material and technical assistance necessary to enhance the individual and collective capacity of the front-line States and other neighbouring States to cope with those effects; requested the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond, as appropriate, to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organizations, and urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests; reiterated the urgent need for the removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of constitutional negotiations on a non-racial democratic South Africa; appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support, in the context,

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inter alia, of the current drought situation, the national and joint emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome their critical humanitarian and emergency problems, taking into account the special circumstances of the most affected countries; appealed to the international community to extend appropriate assistance to the front-line States and other neighbouring States to enable them to advance the process of regional economic integration, as envisaged in the Treaty of 17 August 1992 establishing the Southern African Development Community, including the eventual participation of a non-racial, democratic South Africa (resolution 47/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/163).

At its forty-eighth session, 60/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development, and adopted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and report on developments, as follows:

60/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 100):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti: A/48/319;
    (ii) Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia: A/48/392 and Corr.1;
    (iii) Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America: A/48/405;
    (iv) Emergency assistance to the Sudan: A/48/434;
    (v) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/48/453;
    (vi) Emergency assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia: A/48/504;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/726;
(c) Resolutions 48/196 to 48/201 and decision 48/450;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.33-35, 41, 42, 45 and 46;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

Resolution	Title
48/196	International assistance to Sierra Leone
48/197	Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia
48/199	Special plan of economic cooperation for Central America
48/200	Emergency assistance to the Sudan
48/201	Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia
48/203	Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador
48/204	International cooperation and assistance to alleviate the consequences of war in Croatia and to facilitate its recovery
48/208	Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan
48/210	Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)
48/211	Emergency assistance for the socio-economic rehabilitation of Rwanda
48/213	Assistance to the Palestinian people

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/156, 48/196 to 48/201, 48/203, 48/204, 48/208, 48/210, 48/211 and 48/213, and decision 48/450), A/49/208-S/1994/766.

(c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations, with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system (resolution 42/169).

The Assembly considered this item at its forty-third session (resolution 43/202).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990, and adopted the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, in which the Secretary-General was requested to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the activities of the Decade and the Council was requested, during its second regular session of 1994, to carry out a mid-term review of its implementation and to report its findings to the Assembly (resolution 44/236).

The Assembly continued to consider this item at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 45/185 and 46/149).

At its forty-eighth session, 61/ the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1993/328, decided to convene in 1994 the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction with the following objectives: (a) to review the accomplishments of the Decade at national, regional and international levels; (b) to chart a programme of action for the future; (c) to exchange information on the implementation of Decade programmes and policies; and (d) to increase awareness of the importance of disaster reduction policies; accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Japan to host the Conference and decided that it would be held at Yokohama from 23 to 27 May 1994; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee and requested the secretariat of the Decade to serve as the secretariat of the Conference and to coordinate preparatory activities, in close cooperation with the host Government; called upon all Governments to take an active part in the Conference and its preparatory process, in particular by (a) undertaking systematic assessments of national and local hazards and risks, with the assistance of the intersectoral national committees for the Decade; (b) organizing multidisciplinary national and regional conferences and technical meetings, so as to ensure that the entire potential of each country, both at the national level and within the context of regional cooperation, including its scientific and technical capability, was fully utilized in disaster reduction; and (c) preparing comprehensive reports on progress achieved and plans for further action to be presented at the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on progress made in the

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61/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 98):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/219-E/1993/97 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/911;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/724;
(d) Resolution 48/188;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.33-35, 38 and 47;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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implementation of the resolution, including the findings of the mid-term review of the implementation of the International Framework of Action, to be carried out by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 (resolution 48/188).

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/188).

(d) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth session (resolution 46/216).

At its forty-seventh session, 62/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, appealed to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific bodies and individuals to provide assistance for programmes aimed at the study and mitigation of the environmental degradation of the region and for strengthening the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment; called upon the organizations and programmes of the United Nations, in particular IMO and UNEP, to pursue their efforts to assess the short-term as well as the long-term impact of the environmental degradation of the region and to consider measures that might be needed to counteract those effects; requested the Secretary-General, through his Personal Representative, to render assistance to the members of the Regional Organization in the formulation and implementation of a coordinated and consolidated programme of action to help identify all possible resources for the programme of action and, inter alia, for strengthening the environmental capacities of the members of the Regional Organization to deal with that problem, and to allocate, within existing resources, the minimum resources required to enable his Personal Representative to continue to help coordinate the activities of the United Nations system to that end; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/151), A/49/207-S/1994/92 and Corr.1.

62/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (e)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, Supplement No. 25 (A/47/25);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/265-E/1992/81;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.6;
(d) Resolution 47/151;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.17 and 49;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

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38. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to forty-eighth sessions, from 1975 to 1993 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58 and 48/59 A and B).

At its forty-eighth session, 63/ the General Assembly welcomed the peace process started at Madrid, and supported the subsequent bilateral negotiations; stressed the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; expressed its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, which constituted an important initial step in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urged all parties to implement agreements reached; stressed the need for achieving rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process; welcomed the results of the International Donors Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the high-level United Nations task force to support the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and urged Member States to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people, during the interim period; called upon all Member States also to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to States in the region and to render support for the peace process; considered that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution; and encouraged regional development and cooperation in the areas where work had already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference (resolution 48/58).

63/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 34):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (A/48/522 and A/48/607-S/26769);
(b) Draft resolutions A/48/L.32 and Add.1, A/48/L.34 and Add.1 and A/48/L.46 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 48/58 and 48/59 A and B;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.79.

At the same session, the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/59 A).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan was illegal and therefore null and void; declared also that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1991 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constituted a grave violation of Security Council resolution 497 (1981) and therefore was null and void; declared further all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including the occupied Syrian Golan, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decisions relating to the occupied Syrian Golan were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan since 1967 and its de facto annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to peace and security in the region; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan, and its decision of 11 November 1991, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; called upon the international community to urge Israel to withdraw from the occupied Syrian Golan and other occupied Arab territories for the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/59 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/59 A and B).

39. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1/

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly at the request of Turkey (A/46/237). At that session, the Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its forty-seventh session (resolution 46/242).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Secretary-General (A/47/747) and, *inter alia*, requested him to report to the Assembly by 18 January 1993 on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/121).

On 18 January 1993, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in resolution 47/121 (A/47/869).

At its forty-eighth session, 64/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the principles enunciated in its resolutions and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and those adopted by the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia pertaining to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; demanded that all parties implement immediately, and scrupulously maintain in good faith, a cease-fire and agree to cease all hostilities throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to create an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of peace negotiations within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; reaffirmed that the consequences of "ethnic cleansing" would not be accepted by the international community and that those who had seized land by "ethnic cleansing" and by the use of force must relinquish those lands, in conformity with norms of international law; condemned the continued violation of the international border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia by Serbian forces, and requested the Security Council to take all necessary measures in implementation of its resolution 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992; requested the Security Council to follow and immediately implement its resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993 to ensure that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately ceases the supply of military arms, equipment and services to Bosnian Serb paramilitary units, as demanded in its resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993; demanded that the Bosnian Serb party lift forthwith the siege of Sarajevo and other "safe areas", as well as other besieged Bosnian towns, and urged the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to take necessary measures, in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, for the protection of the "safe areas"; also demanded that, as a means of bringing about the cessation of hostilities and to facilitate delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 9 of Security Council resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, the Bosnian Serb party withdraw all its heavy weaponry and forces to areas outside the city of Sarajevo and other "safe areas"

64/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 42):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/847;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.50 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/88 and decision 48/484;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.82-84.

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to a distance where they cease to constitute a menace to their security and that of their inhabitants, and where they are to be monitored by United Nations military observers, and urged all parties to agree to implement further confidence-building measures; reaffirmed once again the right of all refugees and displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity; commended the ongoing efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNPROFOR and other international humanitarian agencies, and noted with the utmost appreciation those individuals who had shown exemplary bravery and courage and those who had made the ultimate sacrifice in carrying out their duties; urged UNHCR, as part of its humanitarian assistance programme, to provide appropriate assistance to facilitate cultural exchanges between Sarajevo and the international community and to facilitate the delivery and installation of a reliable communication system in Sarajevo for the use of the civilian population; urged the Secretary-General to take immediate action to reopen Tuzla airport in order to facilitate the receipt and distribution of international humanitarian aid, consistent with the provisions of Security Council resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992; demanded that all concerned facilitate the unhindered flow of humanitarian assistance, including the provision of water, electricity, fuel and communication, in particular to the "safe areas" in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in this context urged the Security Council to implement fully its resolution 770 (1992) to ensure the free flow of humanitarian assistance, particularly to the "safe areas"; commended all States, and in particular the States bordering on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the other Danube riparian States, for the measures they had taken to comply with the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and urged all States to continue their vigilant enforcement of those sanctions measures; condemned vigorously the violation of the human rights of the Bosnian people and of international humanitarian law committed by parties to the conflict, especially those violations committed as policy, flagrantly and on a massive scale, by Serbia and Montenegro and the Bosnian Serbs; urged the Security Council, in fulfilling its responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter, to take all appropriate steps to uphold and restore fully the sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with States Members of the United Nations and the Government of the Republic; deeply alarmed by the continuing systematic abuses committed against Albanians, Bosnians, Hungarians and Croatians, and others in Kosovo, Sandzak and Vojvodina, respectively, by the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro, and in that regard condemned the decision of those authorities not to renew the mandate of the monitoring missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in those regions; also urged the Security Council to give all due consideration, on an urgent basis, to exempt the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the arms embargo as imposed on the former Yugoslavia under Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991; urged Member States, as well as other members of the international community from all regions, to extend their cooperation to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in exercise of its inherent right of individual and collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter; reaffirmed its resolution 47/1 of 22 September 1992 and urged Member States and the Secretariat, in fulfilling the spirit of that resolution, to end the de facto working status of Serbia and Montenegro; requested that the International Committee of the Red Cross be granted free access to all detention

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camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to all persons imprisoned in those camps, and that all prisoners be notified of that action without delay; requested the Security Council to act immediately to close all detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina and further to close concentration camps established by the Serbs in Serbia and Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, until implementation, to assign international observers to those camps; expressed its appreciation to those States and international institutions which had provided humanitarian assistance to the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and appealed to all Member States to contribute generously towards alleviating their sufferings, including assistance to refugee centres for Bosnian refugees in other countries; affirmed individual responsibility for the perpetration of crimes against humanity committed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed the establishment of the International Tribunal constituted pursuant to Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993 and encouraged the provision of all resources necessary, including voluntary contributions from States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, so that it could conduct its stipulated functions of trying and punishing those responsible for the perpetration of violations of international law; encouraged the Commission of Experts, subject to the provisions of Security Council resolution 827 (1993) and in cooperation with the Prosecutor of the International Tribunal on the former Yugoslavia, to facilitate the work of the International Tribunal, including the establishment of a record of violations such as "ethnic cleansing" and systematic rape; requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary resources and support for the Commission to carry out its functions; called upon the Security Council to ensure that the proposals contained in the "Geneva Peace package" are in conformity with the Charter, the principles of international law, previous resolutions of the General Assembly and those adopted by the Security Council, and the principles adopted at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; called for the urgent reconvening of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in order to arrive at just and equitable proposals for lasting peace in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and called upon the parties to the conflict to show good faith as they continue to negotiate in order to reach a just, equitable and durable solution; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution within 15 days of its adoption, as well as the report called for under the auspices of the London Conference; and decided to remain seized of the matter and to continue the consideration of that item (resolution 48/88).

On 7 January 1994, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in resolution 48/88 (A/48/847).

No advance documentation is expected.

40. Question of Palestine 1/

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution

3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A and 48/158 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of

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Palestinian Rights. 65/ The Declaration called, inter alia, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing.

At its thirty-eighth and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the call for the convening of the conference.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, noting the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as meetings of the multilateral working groups, welcomed the ongoing peace process and expressed the hope that it would lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region; and considered that the convening, at a certain stage, of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, as previously proposed, would contribute to the promotion of peace in the region (resolution 47/64 D).

At its forty-eighth session, 66/ the General Assembly, welcoming the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 in Washington, D.C. (A/48/486-S/26560, annex), and reaffirming that the United Nation has a permanent responsibility with respect to the question of Palestine

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65/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sects. A and B, respectively.

66/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 35):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/48/35);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/607-S/26769;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/787;
(d) Draft resolutions: A/48/L.41 and Add.1, A/48/L.42 and Add.1, A/48/L.43 and Add.1, A/48/L.44 and Add.1 and A/48/L.45;
(e) Resolutions 48/158 A to D and decision 48/484;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.53;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.65, 66 and 85.

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until the question is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international legitimacy, considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate and necessary in light of developments, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize support for and assistance to the Palestinian people and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter; and also requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine, and to take the necessary steps to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work (resolution 48/158 A).

At that session, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to provide the Division for Palestinian Rights with the resources it requires, including the continuing development of the computer-based information system on the question of Palestine, and to ensure that it continues to discharge the tasks detailed in earlier resolutions (resolution 48/158 B).

At that session, the Assembly also requested the Department of Public Information, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as might be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1994-1995, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 48/158 C).

At the same session, in a resolution entitled "Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine", the General Assembly, aware of the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the representative of the Palestinian people, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, and welcoming the convening of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, reaffirmed the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects; expressed its support for the ongoing peace process, which began in Madrid, and the Declaration of Principles, and expressed the hope that the process would lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; stressed the need for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process and in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles; urged Member States to provide economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people; also stressed the upcoming negotiations on the final settlement and reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace: (a) the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories; (c) guaranteeing arrangements for peace and

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security of all States in the region, including those named in Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries; (d) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions; (e) resolving the problem of the Israeli settlements, which are illegal and an obstacle to peace, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions; and (f) guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places and religious buildings and sites; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 48/158 D).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/49/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/158 D).

41. Elimination of apartheid and establishment of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa [67]

The inclusion of this item in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session is subject to any action that the General Assembly may take on it at its forty-eighth session. It is expected that the Assembly, at a forthcoming meeting at its resumed forty-eighth session, will decide to remove the item from the provisional agenda.

42. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa by integrating earlier special programmes to assist persons from Namibia, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Territories formerly under Portuguese administration in Africa (resolution 2349 (XXII)). It is administered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which was established by the Assembly in 1968 (resolution 2431 (XXIII)), and is financed from a Trust Fund made up of voluntary contributions by States, organizations and individuals.

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to students from South Africa and, until 31 December 1992, was provided to students from Namibia.

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[67] This item remains also on the agenda of the forty-eighth session (decision 48/484 of 23 December 1993). On 14 June 1994, an addendum to the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid was issued (A/48/22/Add.1-S/26714/Add.1), in which it was stated that the Special Committee had fulfilled its mandate in accordance with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions and had successfully concluded its work.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly authorized the Programme, for the first time since its establishment, to provide educational and training programmes inside South Africa (resolution 46/80).

At its forty-eighth session, 68/ the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to include the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer such financial and other assistance to the Programme so as to enable it to carry out its programmed activities (resolution 48/160).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/160).

43. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10, 39/4, 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B and decision 40/470.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development". At that session, the Assembly considered the question further (resolution 47/118).

68/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 39):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/524;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.37 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution: 48/160;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

At its forty-eighth session, 69/ the General Assembly commended the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to consolidate peace by implementing the agreements adopted at summit meetings since 1987, urged them to continue with their efforts to consolidate a firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support for the initiatives and efforts of the Central American Governments; supported the decision of the Central American Presidents to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, as set out in the Tegucigalpa Protocol, and encouraged the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and full respect for human rights; took note of the Guatemala Declaration adopted on 29 October 1993 by the Central American Presidents at their 14th summit meeting, and shared the view that an opportunity exists in Central America to translate into reality the relation of interdependence between peace and development, which would constitute a historic achievement and a frame of reference useful in the settlement of disputes and the consolidation of peace and democracy through integrated and sustained development; welcomed with satisfaction the efforts of the Central American countries to promote economic growth within a context of human development, as well as the progress achieved in strengthening democracy in the region, as amply demonstrated by the elections to be held shortly in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama; emphasized the functioning of the Central American Integration System since 1 February 1993 and the registry of the Tegucigalpa Protocol with the United Nations Secretariat, expressed its full support for the efforts made by the Central Americans to stimulate and broaden the integration process in the context of the Central American Integration System, and called on Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation to Central America so that it might promote and strengthen sustained subregional integration and achieve its fundamental goal; welcomed with interest the proposals to establish a new model of regional security based on a reasonable balance of forces, the pre-eminence of civilian authority, the eradication of extreme poverty, the promotion of sustained development, protection of the environment and the elimination of violence, corruption, terrorism and trafficking in drugs and weapons; called upon the international community and the United Nations system to expand their technical and financial support for the professionalization of the police forces of the Central American countries in order to safeguard democratic institutions; reiterated its appreciation for the effective and timely participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives, and encouraged them to continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the commitments subscribed to by the parties to the Peace Agreement in El Salvador, including efforts to mobilize the necessary resources for the reconstruction and development of the

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69/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 40):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/586;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/789;
(c) Draft resolution: A/48/L.21/Rev.1;
(d) Resolution 48/161;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.57 and 85.

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country, which are indispensable to the consolidation of peace and democracy there; reiterated its appreciation also to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as to the Government of the United States of America and other interested Governments, for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to implement the Peace Agreement, and urged them to continue to lend their support until the full implementation of the agreements, which reflect the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, is brought about; noted with concern the acts of violence that had occurred in recent months in El Salvador, which could indicate the resurgence of illegal armed groups, as well as the delay in the implementation of specific provisions of the Peace Agreement, and in that regard highlighted the importance of complying with the agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional concerning the need to accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Peace Agreement, urging all political forces to cooperate to that end; called upon the Government of El Salvador and all other institutions involved in the electoral process to adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the elections to be held in March 1994 be free, representative and irreproachable, as they constitute an essential element in the peace process; reiterated the importance of resuming, in the shortest possible time, the negotiations between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, bearing in mind the progress and agreements achieved up to May 1993, expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General and his representative for their participation in the peace process in Guatemala, and requested him to continue supporting that process; took note in that context of the Peace Plan of the President of Guatemala; expressed its appreciation to the international community and encouraged it to continue providing the necessary assistance for the people of Guatemala to achieve, in the shortest possible time, its aspirations of peace, national reconciliation, democracy and development; called upon all political groups in Nicaragua to pursue, by means of the national dialogue promoted by the Government, their efforts to conclude agreements for the consolidation of the democratic process, reconstruction and national reconciliation; supported the efforts that the Government of Nicaragua was making to consolidate peace, and endorsed the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies might provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country; welcomed with interest the initiative by the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of an active group of friendly countries to play a particularly important role in supporting the reactivation of the economic and social development of the country, which would facilitate the strengthening of its institutional and democratic structures, and requested the Secretary-General to give his full support to that initiative; stressed the importance of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States and the Central American countries within the ministerial conference in support of the efforts of the Central American countries in their quest for peace, consolidation of democracy and sustained development; stressed also the importance of the joint initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of 24) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Central American countries with all possible assistance for the consolidation of peace in the region; requested the agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the international institutions to consider providing the necessary resources to establish new and up-to-date regional programmes through arrangements to be defined jointly by the Central American countries and the cooperation community as part of the new development strategy, given the need to anticipate the eventual depletion of resources from the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America and to prevent any reversal of the achievements in Central America thus far and consolidate peace in the region through comprehensive and sustained development; recognized the importance of the programmes undertaken in the context of the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America to strengthen democratic institutions and modernize State infrastructure, telecommunications, agricultural development, environmental protection and human development; expressed its appreciation to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for carrying out her mandate under the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and supported UNDP as it completed the unfinished programmes within a comprehensive and sustained concept of development with a human face; noted with interest the proposal to convene an international conference for peace and development in Central America, the primary objectives of which would be to assess the status of the peace process, cooperation and technical assistance needs and the financing required for the region to become one of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and in that context expressed its satisfaction at the holding of an international technical meeting on Central America at United Nations Headquarters on 16 November 1993, with the participation of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Central America and representatives of cooperating countries and international institutions; decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/161).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/161);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/161), A/49/59-S/1994/47, A/49/116-S/1994/385 and A/49/281-S/1994/886.

44. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene, in a resumed session for a duration of one week in the second half of April 1991, for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 47/467).

At its forty-eighth session, 70/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolutions 45/264 and 46/235, adopted the texts contained in the annexes to resolution 48/162; requested the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/162).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 45/264 and 48/162).

45. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991. At that session, the Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, consisting of the members of the General Committee and open to the participation of all Member States, and to entrust the Preparatory Committee with the task of considering and recommending to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session proposals for suitable activities in connection with the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations, on the understanding that its decisions would be taken by consensus (decision 46/472).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh session (decision 47/417).

70/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 56):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/639 and A/48/940;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/790;
(c) Draft resolution: A/48/L.33;
(d) Resolution 48/162 and decision 48/439;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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At its forty-eighth session, 71/ the General Assembly decided to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Four Nations on General Security (resolution 48/6).

At the same session, the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the creation of the post of Special Adviser, at the Under-Secretary-General level, against general temporary assistance resources for organizing and coordinating activities related to the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary; and requested the Secretary-General to provide adequate secretariat support for the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations (resolution 48/215 A).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special commemorative meeting of the Assembly on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the entry into force of the Charter of the United Nations, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 24 October 1995; also decided that arrangements for the special commemorative meeting should be made as follows: (a) invitations will be issued to all Member and observer States at the level of head of State or Government; (b) all heads of delegations to the special commemorative meeting will be afforded the opportunity to address the special meeting; requested the Secretary-General to write to the heads of State or Government of States Members of the United Nations and of observer States advising them of these arrangements, inviting them to participate in the special commemorative meeting and requesting them to advise him, as soon as possible, of their participation and representation and of whether or not they propose to address the special meeting; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on replies received, in order to enable it at that session to recommend to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a precise timetable and agenda for the special commemorative meeting and a suggested timetable for the conduct of the general debate of the fiftieth session (resolution 48/215 B).

Also at its forty-eighth session, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee, having considered the report of the Committee: took note of its work in 1993, including the decision that the theme for the commemoration would be "We the Peoples of the United Nations ... United for a Better World" and that an open-ended drafting group would be established to prepare a declaration to be adopted in 1995 to mark the anniversary; and decided that the Committee should continue its work and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (decision 48/406).

71/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 47):

- (a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations: Supplement No. 48 (A/48/48 and Add.1);
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/809;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/48/L.7 and A/48/L.51;
- (d) Resolutions 48/6 and 48/215 A and B, and decision 48/406;
- (e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.45;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.32, 46, 79, 87 and 94.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, Supplement No. 48 (A/49/48);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/215 B).

46. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406, 45/424, 46/406, 47/408 and 48/408).

At its forty-eighth session, 72/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the agenda item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session (decision 48/408).

No advance documentation is expected.

47. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

72/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 46):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23 (Part VIII, chap. XII));
(b) Decision 48/408;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.56.

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At its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions, 73/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to forty-ninth sessions (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463 and 48/435).

No advance documentation is expected.

48. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security 1/

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 42/460 and 43/459).

73/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 48):

(a) Decision 48/435;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

At its forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions, 74/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the next session (decisions 45/430, 46/442, 47/464 and 48/436).

No advance documentation is expected.

49. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443 and 47/465).

At its forty-eighth session, 75/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session (decision 48/437).

No advance documentation is expected.

50. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-eighth sessions, 76/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session

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74/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 49):

(a) Decision 48/436;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

75/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 50):

(a) Decision 48/437;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

76/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 51):

(a) Decision 48/438;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

(decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466 and 48/438).

No advance documentation is expected.

51. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security 2/

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, 77/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 47/467 and 48/484).

The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1981 to 1991 and the activities of his representatives are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745), 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347), 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160), 14 October 1988 (A/43/720-S/20230),

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77/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 52):

(a) Decision 48/484;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

20 October 1989 (A/44/661-S/20911), 17 October 1990 (A/45/635-S/21879), 17 October 1991 (A/46/577-S/23146 and Corr.1) and 27 November 1992 (A/47/705-S/24831).

52. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly 2/

This item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461). At its forty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 46/77).

At its resumed forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Main Committees of the Assembly would be as follows: (a) Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); (b) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); (c) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); (d) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); (e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and (f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee); also decided to amend the rules of procedure of the Assembly as set forth in the annex to the resolution; further decided that, as an interim measure and pending a decision on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees, the six Chairmen at the forty-eighth session would be elected as follows. two representatives from African States; one representative from an Asian State; one representative from an Eastern European State; one representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State; and one representative from a Western European or other State; recommended that, pending further consideration of the revitalization process, the agenda items at present allocated to the Special Political Committee and to the Fourth Committee be allocated at the forty-eighth session to the new Special Political and Decolonization Committee; encouraged Member States to participate actively in a substantive and in-depth discussion on, and consideration of, the reports of the Security Council and other principal organs of the United Nations, in order to fulfil the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations; and decided to continue consideration of the revitalization process of the Assembly at its forty-eighth session in a comprehensive manner in an informal open-ended working group, which would make proposals as appropriate on questions relating to, inter alia, the rationalization of the agenda, the reports of the other principal organs of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and the reports requested of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/233).

53. Question of Cyprus 2/

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to

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perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 7 June 1994 (S/1994/680).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to cooperate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

From April 1993 until July 1994, by agreement of the two Cypriot parties, the efforts of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices have concentrated on a package of confidence-building measures (see S/26026) first presented to the two Cypriot parties in May 1993. During the summer, the Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, visited Cyprus and the region to try to overcome the apparent obstacles to acceptance of the confidence-building measures. As reported to the Security Council on 14 September (S/26438), while this visit did not result in the expected agreement, it did reveal a need to clarify the benefits of the confidence-building measures and their feasibility. The Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's proposal to do so (S/26475).

UNDP and ICAO sent senior experts to the island during October 1993 to study the benefits of the package and the rehabilitation of Nicosia International Airport. The reports of the experts (referred to in S/26777) indicated that substantial benefits would accrue to both communities of the package of confidence-building measures. In resolution 889 (1993) of 15 December 1993, the Security Council called on the leaders of the two communities to state their acceptance of the package. Both sides stated their acceptance in principle and agreed on an agenda for proximity talks on the modalities for the implementation of the package (S/1994/262). In resolution 902 (1994), the Security Council commended this effort.

On 21 March 1994, the Secretary-General's representatives presented both leaders with a paper describing the modalities for the implementation of the confidence-building measures. The Greek Cypriot leader accepted the proposed arrangements provided that the Turkish Cypriot leader did likewise; the latter raised a number of substantial objections to the ideas contained in the paper.

On 4 April 1994, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on this development (S/1994/380). On 11 April, the President of the Security Council wrote to the Secretary-General indicating that the Council members fully supported his intensive efforts, but were concerned that insufficient progress had been made in the proximity talks to permit agreement (S/1994/414).

Despite a series of further meetings in April and May 1994 by the Secretary-General's representatives, agreement on a basis close to the draft ideas of 21 March was not forthcoming from the Turkish Cypriot side.

Finally, on 30 May 1994, the Secretary-General reported that the draft ideas of 21 March 1994 reflected faithfully the package and were fair and reasonable (S/1994/629). He concluded that the Security Council once again faced the absence of agreement owing essentially to a lack of political will on the Turkish Cypriot side. Five options were presented for the Council's consideration.

Subsequent to the submission of the report of 30 May 1994, further intensive discussions between the Deputy Special Representative and the Turkish Cypriot side resulted in a number of clarifications of the draft ideas of 21 March, which, in the view of the Secretary-General, registered considerable progress towards agreement on the modalities for implementing the package of confidence-building measures. However, the Turkish Cypriot leader consistently maintained the position that these clarifications should be incorporated in the 21 March paper.

The Secretary-General concluded that there had been sufficient progress for the United Nations to begin to implement the package on the basis of the 21 March ideas and subsequent clarifications. He had wanted to address to each leader a letter in identical terms expressing his intention to proceed on this basis, describing the clarifications concerned and seeking their cooperation in this endeavour. However, the Greek Cypriot leader informed the Secretary-General that he would have difficulty in accepting this manner of proceeding and reiterated that he was not prepared to contemplate any change in the 21 March paper or any further negotiation on the confidence-building measures. The Turkish Cypriot leader maintained his previous position that the clarifications should be included in the 21 March paper. On 28 June 1994, the Secretary-General wrote to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/785) informing the Council of these developments and inviting the Council to begin considering the options presented in his latest report.

At its forty-eighth session 78/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 48/484).

No advance documentation is expected.

78/ References for the forth-eighth session (agenda item 54):

(a) Decision 48/484;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

54. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait 2/

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and also to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, 79/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decision 47/467 and 48/484).

55. Reduction of military budgets:

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, and decision 47/418).

79/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 55):

(a) Decision 48/484;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

At its forty-eighth session, 80/ recalling its resolutions 35/142 B of 12 December 1980, which introduced the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, 46/25 of 6 December 1991 and 47/54 B of 9 December 1992, dealing with the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters, the General Assembly called upon all Member States to participate in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of all military expenditures as adopted by the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on ways and means to strengthen, and to broaden participation in, the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and to submit a report on the subject to it at its forty-ninth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Transparency of military expenditures" (resolution 48/62).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 40/91 B and 48/62), A/49/209.

56. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 44/118 A, 45/60 and 47/43).

At its forty-eighth session, 81/ the General Assembly, noting the results of the United Nations Conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan, from 16 to 19 April 1990, and recognizing, in that regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change; fully agreed that: (a) the international community needed to position itself better to follow the nature

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80/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 58):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/271 and Add.1-3;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/663;
(c) Resolution 48/62;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

81/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 62):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/360;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/667;
(c) Resolution 48/66;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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and direction of technological change; and (b) the United Nations could serve as a catalyst and a clearing-house for ideas to that purpose; called upon the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" and to submit to the Assembly its recommendations in that regard; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging new technologies and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his report (resolution 48/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/66).

57. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 44/118 B, 45/61 and 47/44).

At its forty-eighth session, 82/ the General Assembly called upon the Disarmament Commission to conclude its work on the agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields" in 1994 and to submit as soon as possible specific recommendations on that matter to the Assembly; requested the Conference on Disarmament to pursue constructively in response to resolution 46/36 L its work on the agenda item entitled "Transparency in armaments", which included consideration of the elaboration of practical means to increase openness and transparency related to the transfer of high technology with military applications; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; also invited Member States to widen multilateral dialogue, bearing in mind the proposal for seeking universally acceptable norms or guidelines that would regulate international transfers of high technology with military applications; encouraged the United Nations to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/67).

Document: Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42).

82/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 63):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/668;
(c) Resolution 48/67;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

58. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its fortieth through forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 40/80 B, 41/46 B, 42/26 B, 43/63 B, 44/106, 45/50, 46/48 and 47/46).

At its forty-eighth session, 83/ the General Assembly, recalling that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991; reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference would facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it; noting with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoria announced by several nuclear-weapon States; welcoming the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a comprehensive test ban; recalling its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved, and its call that all parties participate in, and contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference; recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time; and welcoming the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference, noted the concluding statement made by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water at the special meeting of the States parties held on 10 August 1993, in which broad agreement was found for: (a) pursuing work for a comprehensive test ban

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83/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 65):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/48/670;
(b) Resolution 48/69;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

in the Amendment Conference and the Conference on Disarmament in a mutually supportive and mutually complementary manner; (b) holding another special meeting early in 1994 to review developments and assess the situation regarding a comprehensive test ban and to examine the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year; and (c) promoting universality of a comprehensive test ban by having the President of the Amendment Conference liaise closely with the Conference on Disarmament and the five nuclear-weapon States; recommended that arrangements be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference; reiterated its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria; and decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/69).

No advance documentation is expected.

59. Comprehensive test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29 and 47/47).

At its forty-eighth session, 84/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction the initiation in 1993 by the Conference on Disarmament of work under item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear test ban", and the programme of substantive work subsequently undertaken within its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban; and noting also the ongoing activity of the Ad Hoc Group of

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84/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 66):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General on the notification of tests: A/48/171 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/48/67;
(d) Resolution 48/70;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, welcomed the decision taken by the Conference on Disarmament on 10 August 1993 to give its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive test-ban treaty, and fully endorsed the contents of that decision; called upon participants in the Conference to approach the inter-sessional consultations mandated by that decision in a positive and constructive light; urged the Conference at the commencement of its 1994 session to re-establish, with an appropriate negotiating mandate, the Ad Hoc Committee on its agenda item 1; called upon all States to support the multilateral negotiations in the Conference for a comprehensive test-ban treaty; also urged the Conference to proceed intensively, as a priority task, in its negotiation of such a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision to the Conference on Disarmament of additional administrative, substantive and conference support services for these negotiations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Comprehensive test-ban treaty" (resolution 48/70).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27).

60. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special, and thirty-third to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30 and 47/48).

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At its forty-eighth session, 85/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; took note of resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/627 of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency concerning the application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the present resolution; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/71).

85/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 67):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/399;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/672;
(c) Resolution 48/71;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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61. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-ninth to the forty-seventh (resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 3476 A (XXX), 3476 B (XXX), 31/73, 32/83, 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55, 40/83, 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109, 45/53, 46/31 and 47/49).

At its forty-eighth session, [86] the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; welcomed the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for the proposal, and called upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/72).

62. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the forty-seventh (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32 and 47/50).

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[86] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 68):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/256;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/673;
(c) Resolution 48/72;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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At its forty-eighth session, 87/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 48/73).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27).

63. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the forty-seventh (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33 and 47/51).

87/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 69):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/674;
(c) Resolution 48/73;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

At its forty-eighth session, 88/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that that legal regime played a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there was a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it was important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1993 session of the Conference and at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly; further requested the Conference to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1994 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence, taking into account the work undertaken since 1985, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; recognized in that respect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the peaceful uses of outer space; and urged the Russian Federation and the United States of America to resume their bilateral negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the

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88/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 70):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/305 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/48/675;
(d) Resolutions 48/74 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work (resolution 48/74 A).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/305 and Corr.1), the annex to which contains the study on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space; requested the Secretary-General to arrange for the reproduction of the study as a United Nations publication and to give it the widest possible distribution; and commended the study to the attention of all Member States (resolution 48/74 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);

(b) Study on the application of confidence-building measures in outer space (United Nations publication, Sales No. 94.IX.6).

64. General and complete disarmament:

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Relationship between disarmament and development

(c) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

(d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(e) Transparency in armaments

(f) International illicit arms traffic

(g) Regional disarmament

(h) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms

(i) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(j) Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O and 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions

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43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, and resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420).

At its forty-eighth session, 89/ the General Assembly adopted 12 resolutions under the item (resolutions 48/75 A to L).

In the first resolution under this item, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development" (resolution 48/75 A).

In the second resolution under this item, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly welcomed the actions taken towards the ratification of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms signed in Moscow on 31 July 1991 by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and the protocol to that Treaty signed at Lisbon on 23 May 1992 by the four parties thereto, and urged the parties to take the necessary steps to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible date; also welcomed the signing of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 3 January 1993, and urged the parties to take the steps necessary to bring that Treaty into force at the earliest possible date; expressed its satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union

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89/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42);
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) International arms transfers: A/48/324;
  (ii) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale: A/48/228;
  (iii) Transparency in armaments: United Nations Register of Conventional Arms: A/48/344 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2;
  (iv) Relationship between disarmament and development: A/48/400;
(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/171 and Add.1 and 2;
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/48/676;
(f) Resolutions 48/75 A to L;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/PV.3-14 and 18-30;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 90/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty; encouraged the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomed the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well; further encouraged and supported the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; and invited the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions (resolution 48/75 B).

In the third resolution under this item, entitled "General and complete disarmament", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a short report containing a brief description of the question of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects and to transmit it, no later than 1 May 1994, to a representative intergovernmental group of experts for its consideration and suggestions regarding further study of the question by the international community in various multilateral disarmament forums; also requested the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the suggestions of the representative intergovernmental group of experts, to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects" (resolution 48/75 C).

In the fourth resolution under this item, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear or radioactive wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session the progress recorded in the negotiations on that subject; took note of resolution CM/Res.1356 (LIV) of 1991, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the Bamako Convention on the Ban on the Import of Hazardous Wastes into Africa and on the Control of Their Transboundary Movements within Africa; expressed the hope that the effective implementation of the IAEA Code of Practice on the International Transboundary Movement of Radioactive Waste would enhance the protection of all States from the dumping of radioactive wastes on their territories, requested IAEA to

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90/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12: 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

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continue keeping the subject under active review, including the desirability of concluding a legally binding instrument in that field (resolution 48/75 D).

In the fifth resolution under this item, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly called upon all Member States to provide the requested data and information for the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms to the Secretary-General by 30 April annually; reaffirmed its request to the Secretary-General to prepare a report, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1994 on the basis of equitable geographical representation, on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development, taking into account the work of the Conference on Disarmament and the views expressed by Member States, so that a decision might be taken at the forty-ninth session; encouraged the Conference on Disarmament to continue its work undertaken in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 12 to 15 of resolution 46/36 L; reiterated its call upon all Member States to cooperate at a regional and subregional level, taking fully into account the specific conditions prevailing in the region or subregion, with a view to enhancing and coordinating international efforts aimed at increased openness and transparency in armaments; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 48/75 E).

In the sixth resolution under this item, entitled "International arms transfers", the General Assembly called upon all Member States to give priority to eradicating the illicit arms traffic associated with destabilizing activities, such as terrorism, drug trafficking and common criminal acts, and to take immediate action towards this end; urged Member States to monitor arms transfers effectively and to strengthen or adopt strict measures in an effort to prevent arms from falling into the hands of parties engaged in the illicit arms traffic; and noted that the Disarmament Commission, at its organizational session in 1993, had included the question of international arms transfers, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H, in the agenda of its substantive session in 1994, and requested the Commission to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/75 F).

In the seventh resolution under this item, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly endorsed the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session, 91/ and recommended them to all Member States for implementation; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; affirmed also that multifaceted cooperation among States of a region, especially encompassing the political, economic, social and cultural fields, can be conducive to the strengthening of regional security and stability; encouraged States to reach, wherever possible, freely concluded agreements at the regional level on confidence- and security-building measures, disarmament and arms limitations, arrangements to prevent the proliferation in all its aspects of

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91/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42), annex II.

nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, zones of peace and zones free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as consultative and cooperative arrangements; supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional level in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional level; also encouraged States to address, in regional arrangements for disarmament and arms limitations, the question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate self-defence requirements of States; encouraged States of a region to examine the possibility of creating, on their own initiative, regional mechanisms and/or institutions for the establishment of measures in the framework of an effort of regional disarmament or for the prevention and peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts with the assistance, if requested, of the United Nations; and invited Member States and regions to bring to the attention of the General Assembly results achieved on regional disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 48/75 G).

In the eighth resolution under this item, entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional weapons", the General Assembly invited Member States to take appropriate enforcement measures directed at ending the illegal export of conventional weapons from their territories; and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on effective ways and means of collecting weapons illegally distributed in countries, in the event that such countries so request, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/75 H).

In the ninth resolution under this item, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly stressed that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues; affirmed that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security; called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels (resolution 48/75 I).

In the tenth resolution under this item, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament, as a first step, to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (resolution 48/75 J).

In the eleventh resolution under this item, entitled "Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines", the General Assembly called upon States to agree to a moratorium on the export of anti-personnel land-mines that pose grave dangers to civilian populations; urged States to implement such a moratorium; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report concerning progress on that initiative, including possible recommendations regarding further appropriate measures to limit the export of anti-personnel land-mines, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament".

In the twelfth resolution under this item, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices", the General Assembly recommended the negotiation in the most appropriate international forum of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; requested the International Atomic Energy Agency to provide assistance for examination of verification arrangements for such a treaty as required; and called upon all States to demonstrate their commitment to the objectives of a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (resolution 48/75 L).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 42/38 C, 48/75 A, 48/75 C, 46/36 L, 47/52 L and 48/75 E, 48/75 G and 48/75 H), A/49/68 and Add.1, A/49/202 and Add.1 and A/49/275.

65. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) Regional confidence-building measures

(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(c) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

(d) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F and 47/53 A to F and decision 47/421).

At its forty-eighth session, 92/ the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under the item (resolutions 48/76 A to E).

In the first resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on regional confidence-building measures, which dealt directly with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa, held at Bujumbura in March 1993 and at Libreville in August and September 1993; reaffirmed its support for efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful settlement of disputes in Central Africa; also reaffirmed its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee adopted at the organizational meeting of the Committee held at Yaoundé from 27 to 31 July 1992; welcomed the results of the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee held at

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92/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme: A/48/326;
  (ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: A/48/346;
  (iii) Regional confidence-building measures: A/48/412;
  (iv) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: A/48/469;
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/48/677;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/758;
(e) Resolutions 48/76 A to E;
(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-15 and 18-30;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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Bujumbura and at Libreville, particularly the adoption of the non-aggression pact between the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States, a pact that is likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to confidence-building in the subregion; took note of the readiness of the States members of the Economic Community of Central African States to reduce the military forces, equipment and budgets in the subregion and to carry out a study on that subject; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the Central African States in implementing the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/76 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 48/76 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme", the General Assembly reaffirmed its decisions contained in annex IV to the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly and the report of the Secretary-General approved by resolution 33/71 E of 14 December 1978; expressed its appreciation to the Governments of Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden for inviting the 1993 fellows to study selected activities in the field of disarmament, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the overall objectives of the programme; noted with satisfaction that, within the framework of the programme, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat organized regional disarmament workshops for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; and requested him to continue the implementation of the Geneva-based programme within existing resources and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/76 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme", the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General of 24 August 1993 on the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; commended the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme; noted with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Programme by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament; recommended that the Programme should further focus its efforts: (a) to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including action by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; (b) to facilitate unimpeded access to

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and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; (c) to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground; invited all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme; commended the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invited him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts; decided that at its forty-ninth session there should be a twelfth United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which had not yet announced any voluntary contributions would do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1994 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1995 (resolution 48/76 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the General Assembly commended the activities being carried out by the regional centres in identifying and broadening the understanding of pressing disarmament and security issues, and exploring optimum solutions under given specific conditions prevailing in each region, in accordance with their mandates; encouraged the regional centres to continue intensifying their efforts in promoting cooperation among the States in their respective regions to facilitate the development of effective measures of confidence-building, arms limitation and disarmament, with a view to strengthening peace and security; encouraged also further use of the potential of the regional centres to maintain the increased interest in and momentum for revitalization of the Organization to meet the challenges of a new phase of international relations in order to fulfil the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations related to peace, disarmament and development, taking into account the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session; appealed once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programmes of activities of the regional centres and their effective implementation; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide all necessary support to the regional centres in carrying out their programmes of activities; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/76 E).

Documents:

(a) Report of the conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/76 A, C, D and E).

66. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(f) Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters

(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D and 47/54 A to G and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its forty-eighth session, 93/ the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item (resolutions 48/77 A and B).

In the first resolution under this item, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly endorsed the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security as adopted by the Disarmament Commission at its 1993 substantive session; noted with satisfaction that the Disarmament Commission had made significant progress in achieving agreement on guidelines and recommendations under its agenda item entitled "The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields", which is to be concluded in 1994; noted the continuing consideration by the Disarmament Commission of its agenda item entitled "Process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons", which is to be concluded in 1994; reaffirmed the importance of further enhancing the dialogue and cooperation among the First Committee, the Disarmament Commission and the Conference on Disarmament; recommended that the Conference on Disarmament consider, within its competence, the guidelines and recommendations for regional approaches to disarmament within the context of global security; reaffirmed also the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allows for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; encouraged the Disarmament Commission to continue to make every effort to enhance its working methods so as to enable it to give focused consideration to a limited number of priority issues in the field of disarmament, bearing in mind the decision it had taken to move its agenda towards a three-item phased approach; noted that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session, adopted the following items for consideration and conclusion at its 1994 substantive session: (1) process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with

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93/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 73):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/48/42);
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/48/27);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: A/48/325;
    (ii) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/48/388;
    (iii) Office for Disarmament Affairs: A/48/358;
(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/48/270;
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/48/678;
(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/759;
(g) Resolutions 48/77 A and B;
(h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.38;
(j) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons; (2) the role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields; and noted also that the Disarmament Commission, at its 1993 organizational session included in the agenda of its 1994 substantive session an item entitled "International arms transfers, with particular reference to resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991"; and also requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1994 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/77 A).

In the second resolution under this item entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; welcomed the determination of the Conference on Disarmament to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda; also welcomed the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to give to its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate such a ban; encouraged the ongoing review of the agenda, membership and methods of work of the Conference on Disarmament; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/77 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/49/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/49/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 O, 47/54 B and 47/54 D), A/49/225 and A/49/210;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 39/148 H).

67. Israeli nuclear armament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the forty-seventh (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39 and 47/55).

At its forty-eighth session, 94/ the General Assembly called upon Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon the States of the region to place all their nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Israeli nuclear armament" (resolution 48/78).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/78).

68. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" and welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly discussed the question under a separate agenda item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use" and invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its next session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolutions 3464 (XXX) and 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted the resolution regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977 and decided to convene in

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94/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 74):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/494;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/679;
(c) Resolution 48/78;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

1979 a United Nations conference on the question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983. It also urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 38/60).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56, 40/84, 41/50 and 42/30 and 43/67 and decision 44/430).

At its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of States had either signed, ratified, accepted or acceded to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects; urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols as early as possible and stressed that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences may be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories or conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols (resolutions 45/64, 46/40 and 47/56).

At its forty-eighth session, 95/ the General Assembly registered its satisfaction with the report of the Secretary-General; noted with satisfaction that additional States had signed, ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, or had acceded to the Convention; urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and upon successor States to take appropriate measures so that ultimately access to that instrument would be universal; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the three protocols annexed thereto, to inform it periodically of accessions; welcomed the request to the Secretary-General to convene at an appropriate time, if possible in 1994, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 3, of the Convention of 10 October 1980, a conference to review the Convention; encouraged the States parties to request the Secretary-General to establish as soon as possible a group of governmental experts to prepare the review conference and to furnish needed assistance and assure services, including the preparation of analytical reports that the review conference and the group of experts might need; and called upon the maximum number of States to attend the conference, to which the States parties may invite interested non-governmental organizations, in particular the International committee of the Red Cross (resolution 48/79).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/79).

95/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 75):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/389;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/680;
(c) Resolution 48/79;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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69. Question of Antarctica

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 39/152, 40/156 A and B, 41/88 A and B, 42/46 A and B, 43/83 A and B, 44/124 A and B, 45/78 A and B, 46/41 A and B and 47/57).

At its forty-eighth session, 96/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the report of the Seventeenth Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (A/48/482); welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica (A/48/449); reiterated the need for the Secretary-General or his representative to be invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties; encouraged the Parties to provide to the Secretary-General, on a continuing basis, more information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; welcomed the commitment made by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties under chapter 17 of Agenda 21, as provided for in article III of the Antarctic Treaty, to continue: (a) to ensure that data and information resulting from scientific research activities conducted in Antarctica are freely available to the international community, and (b) to enhance access of the international scientific community and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to such data and information; urged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to build on the agreements achieved at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and actively to consider the possibility of organizing an annual seminar/symposium covering issues relating to the environment, commencing in 1994, with international participation as wide as possible, including that of international organizations such as the United Nations; also urged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to establish monitoring and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance with the provisions of the 1991 Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection; reiterated its call, in welcoming the ban on prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next 50 years by Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties in accordance with the Madrid Protocol, for the ban to be made permanent; also reiterated its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to

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96/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 76):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/449 and A/48/482;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/681;
(c) Resolution 48/80;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.32 and 33;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community; reaffirmed, while welcoming the concrete steps taken by the Secretariat through the publication on Antarctica by the Department of Public Information, the need to promote further public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide relevant materials on Antarctica within existing resources; encouraged the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica and to handle tourism effectively through transparent environmental impact assessment studies; urged the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and area for the benefit of all mankind; and urged all Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General on matters pertaining to Antarctica (resolution 48/80).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the question of Antarctica (resolution 48/80).

70. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful cooperation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42 and 47/58).

At its forty-eighth session, 97/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; expressed its satisfaction at the continuing efforts by Mediterranean countries to contribute actively to the elimination of all causes of tension in the region and to the promotion of just and lasting solutions to the persistent problems of the region through peaceful means, thus ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries of the Mediterranean and the right of peoples to self-determination, and therefore called for full adherence to the principles of non-interference, non-intervention, non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations; commended the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in the continuation of initiatives and negotiations as well as the adoption of measures that would promote confidence- and security-building as well as disarmament in the Mediterranean region, and encouraged them to pursue those efforts further; recognized that the elimination of the economic and social disparities in levels of development as well as other obstacles in the Mediterranean area would contribute to enhancing peace, security and cooperation among Mediterranean countries; took note of the conclusions of the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, concerning the Mediterranean; took note also of the "Helsinki Document 1992 - The Challenges of Change", adopted in July 1992, whereby the heads of State or Government of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe agreed, inter alia, to widen their cooperation and enlarge their dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean States as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems; took note further of the references concerning the Mediterranean region in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Heads of Government of the countries of the Commonwealth, held at Limassol, Cyprus, from 21 to 25 October 1993; recalled the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991, and the decision concerning the forthcoming summit meeting of the Western Mediterranean countries to be held at Tunis; recalled also the final declaration adopted at the first regular session of the Presidential Council of the Arab Maghreb Union, held at Tunis from 21 to 23 January 1990; recalled further the Declaration of the European Council of Ministers on relations between Europe and the Maghreb, issued at Lisbon on 25 June 1992, which underlined the views of the European Community and its member States on the principles and measures capable of strengthening stability and security and encouraging economic, social and

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97/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 77):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/514 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/682;
(c) Resolution 48/81;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-29;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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cultural progress in the region; took note of the final report of the international symposium on the future of the Mediterranean region, held at Tunis on 4 and 5 November 1992; noted the seminar on the Mediterranean of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held at Valletta from 17 to 21 May 1993, as well as the two seminars held under the auspices of the Western European Union at Madrid in October 1992 and at Rome in March 1993, dealing respectively with security and cooperation in the western Mediterranean and with the southern dimension of European security; recalled the conclusions and recommendations of the first Inter-Parliamentary Conference on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean, held at Málaga, Spain, from 15 to 20 June 1992, which, inter alia, launched a pragmatic process of cooperation that would gradually gain in strength and coverage, generate a positive and irreversible momentum and facilitate the settlement of disputes; encouraged the continued widespread support among Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 48/81).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/81).

71. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the forty-seventh (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49 and 47/59.

At its forty-eighth session, 98/ the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to continue consideration of new alternative approaches building upon its deliberations at the session held in 1993, with a view to reaching early agreement to give new impetus to the process of strengthening cooperation and ensuring peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; called upon the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of

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98/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/48/29);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/683;
(c) Resolution 48/82;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

the Ad Hoc Committee; invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 31 May 1994, their views on new alternative approaches, including those discussed at the 1993 session of the Ad Hoc Committee and contained in its report to the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to submit, by 30 June 1994, a report based on replies received from Member States; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1994, of a duration of not more than five working days; and also requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/82).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/49/29);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/82), A/49/203 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1.

72. Maintenance of international security

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992.

At its forty-eighth session, [99] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, with the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faces new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security; recognized the need for effective, dynamic and flexible measures, in accordance with the Charter, to prevent and remove threats to peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and in particular for measures to build, maintain or restore international peace and security; emphasized its commitment to preventive diplomacy and the need to develop appropriate political mechanisms for the early solution of disputes and for the timely and peaceful resolution of any situation that might impair friendly relations among States, so as to preserve peace and strengthen international security; stressed the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions; recognized that it had an important role to play in helping to address situations that might lead to international friction or dispute, in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter; stressed the great importance of the role of regional arrangements and organizations and recognized the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; urged all States to strive for sustainable progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-

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[99] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 80):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/390;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/48/685;
(c) Resolutions 48/84 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-31;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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building measures, which can provide a crucial contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security; recognized the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations and welcomed the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance; decided to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security and invited Member States to provide their views on further consideration of that question (resolution 48/84 A).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/84 A), A/49/269.

73. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth to thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to forty-fifth sessions (resolution 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104 and 45/48.

At the forty-seventh session, an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the General Assembly at the request of Mexico (A/47/241). At that session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 47/61).

At its forty-eighth session, 100/ the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by several countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the

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100/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 81):

- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/48/686;
- (b) Resolution 48/85;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

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Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); noted with satisfaction the joint declaration by the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to the effect that the entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco for those three countries was imminent; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990, 268 (XII) of 10 May 1991 and 290 (VII) of 26 August 1992 (resolution 48/85).

No advance documentation is expected.

74. Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B and 47/76).

At its forty-eighth session, 101/ under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa", the General Assembly took note of the report of the Third Meeting of the Group of Experts to Draw up a Draft Treaty or Convention on the Denuclearization of Africa (A/48/37, annex); reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; took note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the Agency's verification activities in South Africa (A/48/339, annex II, appendix I); called upon South Africa to continue to comply fully with the implementation of its safeguards agreement with IAEA; commended the

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101/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 82):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/339;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/371;
(c) Report of the First Committee: A/48/687;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/760;
(e) Resolution 48/86;
(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.3-14 and 18-30;
(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.38;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

Secretary-General for the diligence with which he had rendered effective assistance to OAU in organizing the meetings of the above-mentioned Group of Experts; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with OAU, to take appropriate action to enable the Group of Experts designated by the United Nations in cooperation with OAU to meet during 1994 at Windhoek and Addis Ababa, in order to finalize the drafting of a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and to submit the text of the treaty to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session under an agenda item entitled "Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone"; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made by the Director General of IAEA in ensuring the full implementation of the safeguards agreement with South Africa (resolution 48/86).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/86);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the text of the treaty (resolution 48/86).

75. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/194). At that session, 102/ the Assembly decided to enhance the effectiveness of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) by: (a) addressing in a more systematic manner the issues of disarmament and related matters of international security; (b) streamlining its functioning and, as a first step towards that end, encouraging more detailed and focused discussion of the specific agenda items; and (c) reviewing annually the time and resources allotted for its work; decided also, in relation to the restructuring and reorganization of the annual agenda of the First Committee, to adopt, in order to promote more detailed and focused discussions, a thematic approach whereby items presented by Member States are clustered in broad topic areas, such as: (a) nuclear weapons; (b) other weapons of mass destruction; (c) conventional weapons; (d) regional disarmament and security; (e) confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments; (f) outer space (disarmament aspects); (g) disarmament machinery; (h) other disarmament measures; (i) international security; and (j) related matters of disarmament and international security; requested the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee in terms of improving its effective functioning, taking into account

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102/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 156):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/48/688;
(b) Resolution 48/87;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/48/SR.16, 17 and 31;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.81.

relevant resolutions adopted by the Committee, as well as views and proposals presented to it on that issue; and urged the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate means and adequate resources to the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in order to ensure that it can carry out its mandated tasks, in particular those relating to deliberation and negotiation, taking into account existing resource constraints, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/87).

76. Protection and security of small States

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Maldives (A/44/192). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 44/51).

At its forty-sixth session, [103] the General Assembly recognized that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs; stressed the vital importance for all States of the unconditional respect by all States of all the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their consistent application; stressed also the importance of strengthening the regional security arrangements by increasing interaction, cooperation and consultation; appealed to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the principles of the Charter; urged the Secretary-General to continue to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter; invited the Secretary-General to continue to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the members of the Security Council and other interested Governments, taking into account the changing international climate and the emergence of new States, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/43).

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[103] References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 69):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/339;
(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/46/635;
(c) Resolution 46/43;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/46/SR.5 and 6;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.66.

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77. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovak Republic, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45), forty-first session (A/41/16), forty-third session (A/43/45) and forty-eighth session (A/48/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-eighth session, 104/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 38 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the completion in 1993 of the eleventh comprehensive report of the Scientific Committee; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; requested the Scientific Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its

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104/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 83):

(a) United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/48/46);
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/644;
(c) Resolution 48/38;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.5-7;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

forty-ninth session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Committee and for the dissemination of its findings; expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their cooperation in the field; and invited them to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 48/38).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/49/46).

78. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. The Committee and Subcommittees have from time to time established working groups to give detailed consideration to topics of particular concern. The working groups meet during the session of the Committee or Subcommittees. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of

Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65) and Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the General Assembly has adopted annual resolutions relating to international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and, more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-seventh sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45 and 47/67).

At its forty-eighth session, [105] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-third session, should: (a) continue, through its working group, its consideration of the question of early review and possible revision of the Principles Relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of ITU; (c) continue, through its working group, its consideration of the legal aspects related to the application of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: (a) the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the coordination of space activities within the United Nations system; (b) the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; (c) matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by satellites, including applications for developing countries; and (d) use of nuclear power sources in outer space; and, in the context of (b) above, considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of coordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes; necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or postgraduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications; it would also be desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposure on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Subcommittee should consider space debris; questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space; the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit; examination of its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries; matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine; progress in national and international space activities related to the Earth's environment, in particular, progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme; matters relating to planetary exploration; matters relating to astronomy; and the theme fixed for special attention at the 1994 session of the Subcommittee: "Space applications for disaster prevention, warning, mitigation and relief" (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation, in liaison with Member States, should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on that theme, to complement discussions within the Subcommittee). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Subcommittee, at its thirty-first session, should reconvene the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; decided that the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources should be reconvened; invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference; requested the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee at its thirty-first session to continue discussions on the possibility of holding a third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the future with a view to promoting and early conclusion on the matter by the Committee; agreed that the most important step is to define a set of sharply focused objectives for such a conference and that details such as organization, venue, timing and funding

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[105] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 84):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/48/20);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/365 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/645;
(d) Resolution 48/39;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee: A/C.4/48/SR.2 and 15-17;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

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should also be considered; noted that the goals set for such a conference might also be achieved through other means, including intensification of work within the Committee; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and also requested the Committee to continue to consider, at its thirty-seventh session, its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status" (resolution 48/39).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/49/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/39), A/49/280.

79. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1996 (resolution 47/69 A).

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the

Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-eighth session, 106/ the General Assembly adopted 10 resolutions and one decision under this item (resolutions 48/40 A to J and decision 48/417).

106/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 85):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/48/13 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/48/554;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/48/474;
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties: A/48/275;
  (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/48/372;
  (iii) Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967: A/48/373;
  (iv) Resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/48/374;
  (v) Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/48/375;
  (vi) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/48/376;
  (vii) Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of UNRWA in the occupied Palestinian territory: A/48/377;
  (viii) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/48/431;
(e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/646;
(f) Resolutions 48/40 A to J and decision 48/417;
(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/C.4/48/SR.18, 19 and 23-27;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine Refugees", the General Assembly welcomed the signature by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed in Washington, D.C. on 13 September 1993; noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; requested that the headquarters of the Agency should be transferred as soon as practicable to its area of operations; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1994; noted that the new context created by the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government, will have major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was henceforth called upon, within the framework of strengthened cooperation with the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to make a decisive contribution towards giving a fresh impetus to the economic and social stability of the occupied territories, and noted that the functioning of the Agency remained essential throughout its area of operations; welcomed the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, held on 1 October 1993, concerning urgent financial and economic assistance in support of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, and urged all Member States to extend aid and assistance to the economic development of the occupied territories; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of contributions, deficits would recur each year; called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 48/40 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 48/40 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to contribute generously for the above purposes to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 48/40 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees, in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D, 43/57 D, 44/47 D, 45/73 D, 46/46 D and 47/69 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and UNU to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for such special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/40 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", the General Assembly demanded once again that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and accordingly to extend all the services of the Agency to those refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 48/40 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Return of population and refugees displaced since 1967", the General Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; called upon Israel to accelerate the necessary steps for the unimpeded return of all displaced inhabitants; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the

Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 48/40 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/40 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the General Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances, in conformity with their obligation under article 1 thereof; urged the Security Council to remain seized of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; urged the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General to continue their efforts in support of upholding the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation since 1967; demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from the invasion of Lebanon by Israel in 1982, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion, as well as for other damages resulting from the policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/40 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed university; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with Assembly resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had

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put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/40 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", the General Assembly condemned repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of UNRWA, and called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids; deplored the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which had led to the prolonged closure of educational and vocational institutions, a large number of which were operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/40 J).

Also at its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a decision entitled "Palestine participation in the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", by which the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), agreed to the understanding that the Advisory Commission of the Agency would establish a working relationship with the Palestine Liberation Organization (decision 48/417).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/49/13);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 48/40 A);

(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 48/40 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/40 D to J).

80. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the

Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G and 48/41 A to D).

At its forty-eighth session, 107/ the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter, and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly and periodically its reports to Member States and to report on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions (resolutions 48/41 A to D).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (A/49/67, A/49/172);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/41 A to D).

81. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial

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107/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 86):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/537 to A/48/543;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/96, A/48/278 and A/48/557;
- (c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/647;
- (d) Resolutions 48/41 A to D;
- (e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.20, 21 and 27;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/81, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42 and 48/43).

At its forty-eighth session, 108/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 48/42, containing a number of observations, recommendations and requests under the headings of resources, finances, organization and effectiveness, issues arising from "An Agenda for Peace", and status and safety of United Nations peace-keeping personnel. The Assembly also stressed the need to strengthen the capabilities of the Secretariat for the operational management, command and control of peace-keeping operations, and called upon the Secretary-General to review and strengthen present arrangements for political direction and military command and control, and also to strengthen existing arrangements for consultation and exchange of information between the Secretary-General and troop-contributors (resolution 48/43).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, A/49/136;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/42 and 48/43).

108/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 87):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/349-S/26358, A/48/403-S/26450 and Add.1, Add.1/Corr.1 and Add.2;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/708;
(c) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/48/173;
(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/648;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.22-26;
(f) Resolutions 48/42 and 48/43;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

82. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session an item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information", which was allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States, and requested it to submit a report to it at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, and 47/73 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during this period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424 and 47/322).

At its forty-eighth, 109/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Committee on Information and of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information, urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned to, among other things: cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of UNESCO (resolution 48/44 A).

The General Assembly also decided to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat; called upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement a number of recommendations

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109/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 88):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/48/21);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/407;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/649;
(d) Resolution 48/44 A and B and decisions 48/318 and 48/418;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.8-14, 17 and 18;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

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adopted by the Committee at its fifteenth session; requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on their implementation; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/44 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Information to consider, at its sixteenth session, recent initiatives regarding the creation of new United Nations information centres, bearing in mind the need for improved criteria for their establishment (decision 48/418). It also decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information to 83 members (decision 48/318).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/49/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/44 B).

83. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-eighth session, [110] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers on the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 48/45).

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[110] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 116):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/436;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/652;
(d) Resolution 48/45;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.2-6 and 12;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/45).

84. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirtieth, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to the present wording (resolution 48/46).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

At its forty-eighth session, 111/ the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/46).

At the same session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), decided to revise the title of the question entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" to read as follows: "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration". The Assembly also reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; also reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (decision 48/421).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23).

85. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international

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111/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 117):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23 (Part III)), chaps. V and VI; A/AC.109/1144, A/AC.109/1149, A/AC.109/1151, A/AC.109/1153, A/AC.109/1155-1158 and A/AC.109/1161;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/653;
(c) Resolution 48/46 and decision 48/421;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.2-6, 11 and 12;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

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institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with OAU, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-eighth session, 112/ the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate adequate programmes of assistance to the remaining Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; urged the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of the Governments of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations so that the Territories might draw the maximum benefits from the related activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/47).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/49/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/49/3 and Add.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General, A/49/216.

112/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 118):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/48/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII;
(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. V (sect. A);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/224 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
(d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/654;
(e) Resolution 48/47;
(f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.2-6, 11 and 12;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

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86. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its forty-eighth session, 113/ the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/48).

87. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to

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113/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 119):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/443;
(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/655;
(c) Resolution 48/48;
(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.2-7 and 12;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

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follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784/(XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402 and 48/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

88. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

Since the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402 and 47/402).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/47/435), in which he stated that regrettably, after much of the groundwork had been laid, the visit to East Timor by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament had been cancelled because of a difference between the parties over a particular journalist nominated by Portugal to accompany the parliamentary delegation. Since then, the dialogue that had been held through the Secretary-General's good offices since 1983 had been interrupted. Following the killing of mourners when Indonesian forces opened fire on a crowd in Dili in November 1991, the Secretary-General sent his Personal Envoy, Mr. Amos Wako, in February 1992 to Indonesia and East Timor to seek clarifications on that tragic incident. After a series of contacts with the parties concerned, the Secretary-General invited the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal to hold informal consultations in New York, under his auspices and without preconditions, during the forty-seventh session of the Assembly, with the object of arriving at a mutually acceptable format for resuming substantive discussions on the matter.

In his progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (A/48/418), the Secretary-General reported that substantive discussions between Indonesia and Portugal had resumed under his auspices and that three rounds had been held between December 1992 and September 1993. While pointing out that it had proved difficult to make progress on the core question, he was modestly encouraged by the substance and tone of the latest discussions on 17 September 1993.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session (decision 48/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

89. Science and peace

The item "Science and peace" was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-third session, in 1988, at the request of Costa Rica. At that session, the Assembly decided to proclaim the International Week of Science and Peace, to take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls; and requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/61).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 45/70).

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At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, 114/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item until the subsequent session (decisions 47/423 and 48/419).

No advance documentation is expected.

90. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions, 115/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416, 43/420, 44/420, 45/423, 46/415, 47/425 and 48/420).

114/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 89):

(a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/48/650;
(b) Decision 48/419;
(c) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/48/SR.5 and 7;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

115/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 90):

(a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee: A/48/651;
(b) Decision 48/420;
(c) Meeting of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee: A/SPC/48/SR.7;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.75.

No advance documentation is expected.

91. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries

(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, starting 1 January 1991; and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the annex to resolution 45/199. In paragraph 112 of the annex, the Assembly decided that a review and appraisal relating to the progress of the strategy should be carried out biennially by the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council and requested the Secretary-General to submit appropriate recommendations to assist in that process (resolution 45/199).

Also at its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, convinced that the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of Developing Countries (resolution S-18/3, annex), would contribute to the strengthening of international economic cooperation, noted with appreciation the results achieved by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in the elaboration of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/54; called upon States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration; and decided that, during consideration of the item, the Assembly should elaborate modalities to ensure action-oriented political review and follow-up processes for the Declaration (resolution 45/234).

At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of these questions (resolutions 46/144, 46/145 and 47/152).

At its forty-eighth session, 116/ the General Assembly took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General, as requested in its

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116/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 95):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/505;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/721;
(c) Resolution 48/185;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.21, 22, 26 and 45;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

resolution 46/145, on regional economic integration among developing countries; stressed the need for the full and timely implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; encouraged Member States that had not yet submitted their reports on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and in the International Development Strategy to do so; decided, in order to monitor the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the International Development Strategy and to facilitate the deliberations on the analytical and comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the subject, as requested in its resolution 47/152, to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the questions of the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his analytical and comprehensive report on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration and in the International Development Strategy information on the difficulties encountered in implementing the commitments and the measures that have to be taken by Member States for the expeditious and full implementation of the agreements contained therein (resolution 48/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/152 and 48/185).

(c) External debt crisis and development

At its forty-eighth session, 117/ the General Assembly called upon the international community to explore ways to implement additional measures, including further cancellation or reduction of debt and debt service related to official debt, and to take more urgent action with regard to the remaining commercial debt owed by the developing countries; welcomed the write-off by certain donors of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries, and urged those countries which had not done so to cancel or provide equivalent relief for the official development assistance debt of the least developed countries; called for the rapid and effective implementation of the measures taken to address the debt problem of certain middle-income African countries and invited all creditors to consider taking appropriate measures for middle-income debtor developing countries, taking into account the special and critical situation of those in Africa; called upon the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider

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117/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 92):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/345;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/718;
(c) Resolution 48/182;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.10, 11, 18 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

appropriate new measures for substantial relief of the debt of low-income countries; stressed the need for the broadest and most expeditious implementation of the recent initiatives and the need to continue to build upon them, and called upon the developed countries to adopt and implement further debt-alleviating terms, including consideration of the Trinidad terms, as appropriate; urged the international community to consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity, debt-for-nature and debt-for-development swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation; called upon private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to renew and expand initiatives and efforts to tackle the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low- and middle-income developing countries; urged the multilateral financial institutions to continue to provide support for debt and debt-service reduction packages with the necessary flexibility under their established guidelines, and also urged that earnest attention be given to continuing to work towards a growth-oriented solution to the problems of developing countries that are having serious debt-servicing difficulties, including those countries whose debt is mainly to official creditors or to multilateral financial institutions. The Assembly also recognized the urgent need to continue to provide a social safety net to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups; emphasized the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment; stressed that concerted action by the international community, in particular by developed countries, to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries was vital to growth in the developing countries, which, in turn, would promote the growth of the world economy; recognized the need of debtor developing countries for a supportive international economic environment as regards, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access and trade practices, and stressed the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. The Assembly called for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urged the creditor countries and the multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, as appropriate, in order to support the implementation by the developing countries of their economic reform, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving economic growth and development; and urged creditor countries, private banks and, within their prerogatives, multilateral financial institutions to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to developing countries, in particular the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continued, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations (resolution 48/182).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/182).

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(d) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

At its forty-seventh session, 118/ the General Assembly stressed the need to enhance international efforts to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following: (a) the developed countries should consider increasing financial flows to assist the developing countries in their diversification and structural adjustment efforts through, *inter alia*, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources; (b) where appropriate, national economic measures that are conducive to capital formation should be taken by the developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources, including increasing domestic savings, raising investment and human resources development; (c) Governments of the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so should promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, should agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; some developed countries have agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries, should agree to make their best effort to increase their level of official development assistance; (d) the developed countries should expedite negotiations towards the realization of the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association; (e) since, in a large number of developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards the solution of the external debt problems of those countries; (f) Governments should work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to all markets for the exports of the developing countries so as to ensure an increase in their export earnings; in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed; (g) producers and consumers of individual commodities should continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider participating actively in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation; (h) all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should cooperate more closely to achieve a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis, such as high volatility in exchange rates, and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

118/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/404;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 47/178;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.25, 30, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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(i) appropriate measures should be taken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create an international economic environment, to stabilize and lower real interest rates and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows; (j) all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those provided by the World Bank, IMF and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the World Economic Survey 1993; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/178).

92. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

At its forty-eighth session, 119/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments with regard to development adopted by the Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Declaration on the Right to Development, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, the Cartagena Commitment, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21, which provide an overall framework for furthering international economic cooperation for development, and convinced that the commitment to cooperation and partnership for development, which had

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119/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Impact of the recent evolution of the economies in transition on the world economy: A/48/331;
  - (ii) Development pertaining to the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the South Commission with special emphasis on South-South economic cooperation: A/48/350;
  - (iii) Economic stabilization programmes in developing countries: A/48/380;
  - (iv) An agenda for development: A/48/935;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 47/181, "An agenda for development": A/48/689;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717 and Add.1-12;
- (d) Resolutions 48/164 to 48/166 and decisions 48/440 and 48/441;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/SR.8, 9, 15-17, 20, 30-32, 36-40 and 43-45;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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been evolving in various forums in recent years, constituted a good foundation from which to advance and promote international economic cooperation for development, the commitment to which had been made clearly manifested in the several documents mentioned, reaffirmed the need to strengthen constructive dialogue and partnership in order to promote further international economic cooperation for development; also reaffirmed that such a dialogue should be conducted in response to the imperatives of mutual interests and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibilities and the partnership for sustainable development as established at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and that the United Nations system should play a central role in facilitating such a dialogue, further reaffirmed that the United Nations has a central role to play in promoting international cooperation for development and in bringing development issues to the attention of the international community; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session an analysis and recommendations of ways and means to promote such a dialogue, reflecting the ongoing work on an agenda for development and taking into account the progress achieved in the implementation of the commitment referred to (resolution 48/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/165).

World Survey on the Role of Women in Development [120]

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session an annotated outline of the next regular update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, and requested that the completed update be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council and in cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system, in a timely manner in order to allow its proper consideration (resolutions 44/77 and 44/171).

At its forty-eighth session, [121] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, placing particular emphasis on the adverse impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly

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[120] See also item 101 below.

[121] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 111, Advancement of women):

- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/48/38);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/187-E/1993/76, A/48/354, A/48/413, A/48/513 and A/48/591;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/279 and A/48/301;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/629;
- (e) Resolutions 48/104 to 48/111;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.29-37, 41 and 48;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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on the condition of women, giving special attention to worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on opportunities available to women for education, health and child care, and to submit a final version of the preliminary version of the updated World Survey on the Role of Women in Development to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, in 1994 (resolution 48/108).

Document: World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (to be issued as a sales publication).

(a) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of IAEA. UNCTAD now consists of 187 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983, its seventh session at Geneva in 1987 and its eighth session at Cartagena de Indias in 1992.

When the Conference is not in session, the Trade and Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. On 1 May 1994, membership of the Board stood at 138.

At the second part of its thirty-eighth session (21 April to 7 May 1992), the Board, acting on the recommendations of the Conference at its eighth session, established the following four Standing Committees and five Ad Hoc Working Groups, as well as their terms of reference; Standing Committee on Commodities; Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation; Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries; Standing Committee on Developing Services Sectors: Fostering Competitive Services Sectors in Developing Countries; Ad Hoc Working Group on Investment and Financial Flows: Non-debt-creating Finance for Development: New Mechanisms for Increasing Investment and Financial Flows; Ad Hoc Working Group on Trade Efficiency; Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experience with Privatization; Ad Hoc Working Group on Expansion of Trading Opportunities for Developing Counties; and Ad Hoc Working Group on Interrelationship between Investment and Technology Transfers.

Paragraph 68 of the Cartagena Commitment provides that the Board will conduct, midway between Conferences, a review and evaluation of the work programme of the intergovernmental machinery, including its own; of technical assistance programmes; and bearing in mind the calendar established in this regard, of the programme budget and medium-term plan, so as to ensure full integration of all work undertaken by UNCTAD and to establish or adjust priorities for the period up to the following Conference. The Board will meet from 25 to 27 May 1994 to conduct the above mid-term review.

At the first part of its thirty-ninth session (28 September to 14 October 1992), the Board established an Ad Hoc Working Group to Explore the Issue of Structural Adjustment for the Transition to Disarmament, the terms of reference and timetable for which have yet to be established.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/49/15), vols. I and II.

Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

At its forty-seventh session, 122/ the Assembly welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in having convened a meeting of the Group of Experts on Island Developing Countries at Geneva on 15 and 16 July 1992; welcomed the decision to convene a global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States in 1994; appealed to the international community to carry out a series of measures to assist island developing countries; urged once again relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and continue to report on such measures through UNCTAD as appropriate; and urged UNCTAD to strengthen its role, within its mandate, as the focal point for specific action at the global level in favour of island developing countries and to act as a catalyst in that regard, inter alia, by organizing and facilitating the cross-regional interchange of information and experience in full cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, as appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General, taking into account work already done on this issue, as well as that provided for in the context of the preparation for and follow-up to the global conference on the sustainable development of small island developing States, to continue to monitor and review in a coordinated manner, inter alia, within the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development and the secretariats of the Commission on Sustainable Development and UNCTAD, the problems of island developing countries, in particular those of small island developing countries (resolution 47/186).

Documents: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/186), A/49/227 and Add.1.

122/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 79 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/414 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 47/186;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.40, 42, 43 and 48-51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

At its forty-eighth session, 123/ the General Assembly, welcoming the progress made by UNCTAD in the implementation of the outcome of its eighth session, in particular the institutional reforms within the organization, emphasizing the importance of a strengthened multilateral trading system and of the respect by all countries of multilaterally agreed rules, once again urged all Governments, competent regional economic integration organizations and the executive heads of the competent specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, an updated report taking into account the positive institutional outcome and implementation of the results of the eighth session of UNCTAD and the developments in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (resolution 48/54).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/54).

Assistance to land-locked States in Central Asia

At its forty-eighth session, 123/ the Assembly, recalling its resolution 48/169 on specific actions related to the particular needs of land-locked developing countries, and expecting that the newly independent land-locked States in Central Asia would participate in the activities and meetings referred to in that resolution, noting that those countries were seeking to enter world markets and that such an objective required the establishment of a multi-country transit system, and emphasizing the importance of elaborating a programme for improving the efficiency of the current transit environment, including better coordination between railway and highway transport, in the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours, recognized that various forms of international technical and financial assistance would be required to improve the efficiency of the current transit environment in the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit developing country neighbours, including a general survey of transit infrastructure and rehabilitation needs in support of national and regional efforts and programmes; and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in cooperation with UNDP, to evaluate the transit system of the newly independent and developing land-locked States in Central Asia and their transit

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123/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/48/15);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/363 and A/48/491;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/487 and Add.1 and 2, A/48/533 and A/48/535;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.1 and 2;
- (e) Resolutions 48/54, 48/55 and 48/167 to 48/170 and decision 48/442;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.34, 35, 39 and 47;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.75 and 86.

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developing country neighbours and to elaborate a programme for improving their transit facilities (resolution 48/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 48/170), A/49/277.

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

The Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, adopted by the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1990), was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/206. Progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action has subsequently been considered by the Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/156 and 47/173).

At its forty-eighth session, 124/ the Assembly decided to convene a high-level intergovernmental meeting to conduct a mid-term global review, in accordance with paragraph 40 of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and its resolution 45/206, on the implementation of the Programme of Action, to be held in the early part of September 1995 or any other suitable date during the second half of 1995; requested the Trade and Development Board to consider at its spring session in 1994 the elaboration of the preparatory activities for the mid-term global review meeting, including intergovernmental, expert, sectoral and inter-agency preparatory meetings and the substantive documentation; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General, in resolution 46/156, to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to ensure the participation of at least one representative from each least developed country at the spring sessions of the Trade and Development Board, as well as at the preparatory intergovernmental, expert, sectoral and inter-agency preparatory meetings for the mid-term review process; and decided to consider at its forty-ninth session the recommendations of the Board on preparations for the mid-term global review, as well as the question of meeting the cost of full and effective participation of representatives of the least developed countries in that meeting (resolution 48/171).

At the second part of its fortieth session, the Trade and Development Board adopted a decision recommending to the General Assembly that: (a) the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting should be convened from 26 September to 6 October 1995, to be preceded by a one-day meeting of senior officials on 25 September 1995; (b) the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting should in accordance with General Assembly resolution 45/206, carry out the mid-term

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124/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/333;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 48/171;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.19 and 47;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

global review of the situation of least developed countries, consider new measures as necessary, and accordingly report to the Assembly on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action; (c) in order to prepare for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries should be convened in early 1995 for the duration of one week; (d) regional follow-up meetings should be organized by the relevant regional commissions, in close coordination with UNCTAD; (e) sectoral appraisals should be undertaken by United Nations system agencies in their respective fields; and (f) an inter-agency meeting should be convened in early 1995. The Board also invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to start consultations as soon as possible, in accordance with resolution 48/171, with a view to enabling the Assembly at its forty-ninth session to decide on the venue for the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting; and recommended to the Assembly to defray the cost of participation of two representatives from each least developed country in the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, through reallocation of existing resources of the regular budget, if necessary, and that extrabudgetary resources should also be explored for this purpose (Board decision 412 (XL)).

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board: Supplement No. 15 (A/49/15), vol.I.

(b) Food and agricultural development

At its forty-seventh session, [125] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on food production, including agro-industrial products and the state of global food security, taking into particular account the needs of all developing countries, including net food-importing countries (resolution 47/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/149).

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[125] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/395 and A/47/487;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.3;
(c) Resolutions 47/149 and 47/150;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.47 and 49;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

Emergency action to combat locust infestation in Africa

At its forty-eighth session, 126/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the exceptional seriousness and real dangers of the current locust infestation in Africa and concerned at its resulting economic, social and environmental consequences, reaffirmed the need to accord high priority to locust control and eradication, called upon the international community, particularly the developed countries and the United Nations system, to support fully the locust control programmes undertaken at the national, subregional and regional levels by the affected countries; invited FAO speedily to implement the emergency plan adopted by the experts from the region at their meeting at Tunis in September 1993 and to undertake the relevant complementary activities with a view to controlling the situation in the front-line countries; requested the Director-General of FAO, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to keep the situation under constant review and to organize a pledging conference as early as possible in the first quarter of 1994 with a view to mobilizing the necessary financial and other resources to provide effective assistance to affected countries in their efforts to combat the locust infestation in Africa; and requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of FAO, to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/20).

(c) Report of the International Conference on Population and Development

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population (Council resolution 1988/91).

In June 1990, the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed the Executive Director of UNFPA as Secretary-General of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the Director of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Conference.

At its second regular session of 1991, on the recommendation of the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference, the Economic and Social Council decided that the meeting should be called the International Conference on Population and Development; defined the objectives of the Conference; and authorized the Secretary-General of the Conference to convene six expert group meetings as part of preparations for the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93).

126/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 175):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/245;
(b) Draft resolution: A/48/L.22;
(c) Resolution 48/20;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.58.

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At its second substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council accepted the offer of the Government of Egypt to host the Conference and decided to convene the Conference at Cairo from 5 to 13 September (Council resolution 1992/37).

At its organizational session of 1993, the Economic and Social Council provided criteria for participation of non-governmental organizations in the International Conference and its preparatory process (Council resolution 1993/4).

At its forty-eighth session, 127/ the General Assembly decided that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference should become a subsidiary body of the Assembly and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development" (resolution 48/186).

No advance documentation is expected. The report of the Conference will be issued under the symbol A/CONF.171/___.

(d) Commodities

At its forty-seventh session, 128/ the Assembly, recalling the proposal, made by the Government of Colombia at the eighth session of UNCTAD, to consider convening a world conference on commodities, which would bring together producers, consumers, marketing enterprises and other market actors and would be organized by UNCTAD, noted the decision taken by the Conference to invite the Secretary-General of the Conference to hold consultations on the question of a world conference on commodities; emphasized the need for developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and enhance competitiveness; stressed that the solution to commodity problems called for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels, bearing in mind the broad aims of the Integrated Programme for Commodities; urged producers and consumers of individual commodities to

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127/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/430 and Add.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/492;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/722;
(d) Resolution 48/186 and decision 48/448;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.23-26 and 45;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

128/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 78 (a)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/398 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/718/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 47/185;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.42 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and to consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation; recognized the need to strengthen efforts to analyse shortfalls in the commodity export earnings of developing countries with a view to addressing the problem; took note with interest of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular emphasis on commodity-dependent developing countries in the light of the outcome of the eighth session of the Conference; and requested him to identify, on the basis of relevant national experiences, potential developmental linkages between the commodity sector and other sectors of the economy as well as appropriate actions required at the national and international levels to establish and develop such linkages in the context of an effective diversification policy, and to include them in his report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 47/185), A/49/226.

(e) Cultural development

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development (resolution 41/187). At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly expressed its support for the recommendation for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade in 1993 under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade (resolution 44/238).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the mid-term review of the World Decade for Cultural Development, and invited him and the Director-General of UNESCO to include specific proposals on the modalities of a mid-term review in the second biennial report on progress in the implementation of the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 45/189).

At its forty-sixth session, 129/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1997) during the period 1990-1991; invited the Secretary-General and the Director-General to undertake the preparation of a global mid-term review of the Decade to be

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129/ References for the forty-sixth session (agenda item 77 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/46/160-E/1991/66;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/46/645/Add.4;
(c) Resolutions 46/157 and 46/158;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/46/SR.42 and 53;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/46/PV.78.

carried out by the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 and provided the guidelines along which the preparation should be made (resolution 46/157).

At its organizational session for 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone consideration of the biennial progress report on the Decade requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/187, and to combine that report with the global mid-term review of the Decade requested by the Assembly in its resolution 46/157, which would be undertaken by the Council at its substantive session of 1994 and the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (Council decision 1993/209).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 46/57 and Council decision 1993 (209)), A/49/159-E/1994/62 and Add.1 and 2.

(f) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

At its forty-eighth session, 130/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition as well as of all other countries into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for their exports of goods and services, which integration would simultaneously support the systemic transformation of countries with economies in transition towards market-oriented policies and have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and development; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen, within existing resources and through appropriate arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat, the ability of the United Nations system to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the countries with economies in transition, as well as to promote and enhance mutual cooperation with IMF and the World Bank, within their respective mandates; also requested the Secretary-General to study, within the scope of the implementation of the resolution and while continuing the existing cooperation with relevant international institutions and entities, possible areas of economic and technical cooperation among countries with economies in transition, as well as with the developing countries, identifying the role that the United Nations system could play in the field, with a view to encouraging greater participation by those countries in the world economy; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, and biennially thereafter, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/181).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/181).

130/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (j)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/317;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/181;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.18, 28, 48-50 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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(g) Industrial development cooperation

At its forty-seventh session, 131/ the General Assembly, taking note of the note by the Secretary-General on industrial development cooperation and the diversification and modernization of productive activities in developing countries, stressed the importance of international cooperation in supporting efforts at regional, subregional and national levels in industrial development; and recommended that UNIDO, in the context of its medium-term plan, strengthen its cooperation with organizations in the public and private sectors, especially in developing countries, in particular with those organizations working in human resource development, investment and export promotion and technological capacity-building (resolution 47/153).

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa

At its forty-seventh session, 131/ the General Assembly adopted the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa; decided to adjust the period for the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993-2002; took note of the efforts already undertaken in Africa to establish an environment to attract domestic and foreign investment; urged the African countries, financial institutions and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to adopt an integrated approach to the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade; urged integration of the relevant provisions of Agenda 21 in the implementation of the Second Decade; appealed to the international community to increase significantly their contributions to the industrial sector in African countries; urged international financial institutions to ensure full support for the programme for the Second Decade; requested the Secretary-General to provide ECA with adequate resources; and also requested him to undertake a mid-term evaluation of the implementation of the programme for the Second Decade, in 1998, and to submit to the Assembly biennial progress reports on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/177).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/153 and 47/177).

(h) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, in the course of its consideration of item 12, Report of the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly adopted a number of institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the field of human settlements (resolution 32/162).

131/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda items 12 and 85):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/535;
(b) Reports of the Second Committee: A/47/717/Add.1 and A/47/725;
(c) Resolutions 47/153 and 47/177;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.18, 28 and 50, and 48-51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92 and 93.

In section II of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that the Economic and Social Council should transform the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning into a Commission on Human Settlements, which would have 58 members to be elected for three-year terms on the following basis:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States;

and that the Commission's reports would be submitted to the Assembly through the Council.

The main functions and responsibilities of the Commission are to develop and promote policy objectives, priorities and guidelines regarding existing and planned programmes of work in the field of human settlements, as formulated in the recommendations of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (see A/CONF.70/15 and Corr.1) and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly, and to follow closely the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations in the field of human settlements and to propose, when appropriate, ways and means by which the overall policy objectives and goals in the field of human settlements within the United Nations system might best be achieved.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided that, beginning with the terms of office commencing on 1 January 1987, membership in the Commission on Human Settlements would be for a term of four years instead of three (resolution 40/202 B).

At present the Commission is composed of the following 58 States:

Antigua and Barbuda,* Austria,**, Azerbaijan,*** Bahamas,*** Bangladesh,* Barbados,** Belarus,** Botswana,** Brazil,* Bulgaria,** Cameroon,* Canada,*** Chile,* China,*** Colombia,* Egypt,* Finland,* France,*** Germany,** Ghana,** Greece,** Haiti,** Hungary,*** India,** Indonesia,*** Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Italy,*** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,*** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Madagascar,*** Malawi,*** Malaysia,** Mexico,** Netherlands,*** Nigeria,* Norway,** Pakistan,* Papua New Guinea,*** Philippines,** Romania,* Russian Federation,* Sierra Leone,* Somalia,*** Sri Lanka,** Sudan,** Sweden,*** Turkey,* Uganda,* United Arab

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Emirates,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United Republic of Tanzania,** United States of America,* Venezuela*** and Zimbabwe.*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

In section III of resolution 32/162, the General Assembly decided that a small and effective secretariat, to be named United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), should be established in the United Nations to service the Commission on Human Settlements and to serve as a focal point for human settlements action and the coordination of activities within the United Nations system, and that it should be headed by an Executive Director who would report to the Secretary-General until such time as any relevant recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System could be taken into account.

Mr. Wally N'Dow took up his duties as Assistant Secretary-General and Officer-in-Charge, UNCHS (Habitat), on 15 February 1994. He reports to the Secretary-General through the Executive Director of UNEP.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (resolution 43/181).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 44/173, 44/174 and 46/162).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996; and also decided to establish a Preparatory Committee of the Assembly for the Conference (resolution 47/180).

At its forty-eighth session, 132/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its fourteenth session; also endorsed its resolutions 14/7, on the strengthening of regional activities, and 14/19, on the role and place of UNCHS (Habitat) in the United Nations system,

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132/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91 (g)):

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 and addendum (A/48/8 and Add.1);
(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II): Supplement No. 37 (A/48/37);
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.8;
(d) Resolutions 48/176 to 48/178;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.41 and 48;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

and 14/20, on the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); requested the Secretary-General, in the context of ensuring high-level leadership to UNCHS (Habitat) through distinct and separate management and direction as contemplated in Assembly resolution 32/162, taking into account relevant recommendations on the ongoing restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system as it prepares for the challenges of human settlement development and management in the twenty-first century, as well as preparations for Habitat II, to give full consideration to the views expressed by Member States regarding the leadership of the Centre; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that in the restructuring of the United Nations system the Centre is maintained as the global focal point for human settlements and that its institutional capabilities are strengthened at its headquarters, maximizing the effectiveness of national and regional operations; urged all Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to and participate actively in the preparations for Habitat II; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution and on the progress made in preparations for Habitat II (resolution 48/176).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Settlements: Supplement No. 8 (A/48/8) and addendum;

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee (resolution 47/180);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/180 and 48/176), A/49/272.

(i) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fifth to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 45/213, 46/141 and 47/197).

At its forty-eighth session, 133/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, requested him to urge the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the framework of the help they give to developing countries, to strengthen their institutional capacities for implementing their poverty eradication programmes; invited preparatory bodies and all relevant forthcoming major meetings and conferences of the United Nations system to take specific measures and decisions to meet by

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133/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 93):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/545;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/719;
(c) Resolutions 48/183 and 48/184;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.41, 45 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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the early part of the twenty-first century the challenge of the eradication of poverty; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session an updated report focusing, inter alia, on the development of appropriate inputs to country programmes by relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 48/184).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/184).

International Year for the Eradication of Poverty

At its forty-eighth session, 133/ the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty; decided that the major activities for the observance of the Year should be undertaken at the local, national and international levels, and that assistance should be provided by the United Nations system with a view to creating among States, policy makers and international public opinion a greater awareness that the eradication of poverty is fundamental to reinforcing peace and achieving sustainable development; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to prepare a draft programme on the preparations for and observance of the Year, setting out the objectives, principles and main recommendations for the Year, and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries", a sub-item on the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/183).

(j) United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

At its forty-eighth session, 134/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, which provide the overall framework for economic growth and development, recalling its resolutions 46/144, on the implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration, and 47/181 on an agenda for development, taking into account the Cartagena Commitment, the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and Agenda 21 and all other relevant decisions of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, bearing in mind that the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in all countries required, inter alia, a dynamic and a

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134/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 151):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/142;
(b) Draft resolution A/48/L.19/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/60;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.79.

supportive international economic environment, noting the views of the Secretary-General on an agenda for development, determined to uphold the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, recognizing that one of the fundamental prerequisites for the achievement of sustainable development is broad public participation in decision-making, acknowledging the relevance of the issue of opportunity and participation in the economic and social development agenda of the United Nations system, pledged to support efforts, particularly of the developing countries, to increase their opportunity and participation in the world economy and those of the individuals and communities in those countries for accelerated and sustainable development, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular as it concerns the preparation of the report on an agenda for development, and his note on the progress in the implementation of resolution 47/181; decided that an ad hoc panel of distinguished, expert and experienced persons, broadly representative of the international community, to be known as the "United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation", funded from within existing resources and supported by voluntary contributions, should be appointed to conduct a comprehensive study on opportunity and participation for the economic and social advancement of all peoples with particular reference to the economies of developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to appoint the members of the Panel from lists of experts within the United Nations system, in particular members of the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the outcome of discussions on Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/81, and the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 47/191, so that they would commence their study as early as possible in 1994 in order to prepare a comprehensive systematic and thorough report, including appropriate conclusions and practical recommendations, guided by the consensus and principles on international cooperation for development as enshrined in various agreements and declarations referred to above, and based on their own independent judgement, in time for consideration by the Assembly at its fiftieth session in 1995; invited Member States and international organizations to contribute on a voluntary basis towards implementation of the resolution; invited the United Nations Panel on Opportunity and Participation, in the preparation of its study, to draw, inter alia, on the ongoing discussions in the context of the preparation of an agenda for development; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a progress report on the work of the Panel; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation" under the item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation" (resolution 48/60).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/60).

93. Environment and sustainable development

(a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-fourth session the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 44/228).

At its resumed forty-fourth, its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions the General Assembly adopted a number of resolutions and decisions related to organizational and substantive aspects of the preparatory process (resolutions 45/211, 46/168 and decisions 44/464 to 44/467 and 46/468).

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, 135/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and endorsed the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests, as adopted by the Conference; and decided to include in the agenda of its subsequent sessions an item entitled "Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (resolution 47/190).

At the same session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on institutional arrangements for its follow-up, particularly those on the establishment of the high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, as a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191). The Commission reports to the Council and provides appropriate recommendations to the Assembly, through the Council.

At its organizational session for 1993, the Economic and Social Council decided to establish the Commission on Sustainable Development with the functions as enumerated in paragraphs 3 to 5 of Assembly resolution 47/191; decided that the Commission should be composed of 53 members elected from among the States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized

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135/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/598 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/719;
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/47/811 and A/47/814;
(d) Resolutions 47/188 to 47/194;
(e) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.51;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.48 and 49;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

agencies; and decided that the Commission should meet annually for a period of two to three weeks (Council decision 1993/207).

The Commission on Sustainable Development held its organizational and first substantive session in 1993. The recommendations contained in the report of the Commission were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council (Council decision 1993/314).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 47/190 and 47/191).

(b) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly supported the request made by the Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of UNEP, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of WMO, begin preparations of negotiations on a framework convention on climate change (resolution 44/207).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the Assembly, supported by UNEP and WMO, for the preparations by an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of an effective framework convention on climate change; requested the Secretary-General to establish at Geneva an ad hoc secretariat of appropriate size and quality; and decided to establish a special voluntary fund to ensure that developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, as well as small island developing countries, were able to participate fully and effectively in the negotiating process (resolution 45/212).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolution 46/169).

The first session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change met from 4 to 14 February 1991 in Washington, D.C. (see A/AC.237/6 and Corr.1); the second session met from 19 to 28 June 1991 at Geneva (see A/AC.237/9); the third session from 9 to 20 September 1991 at Nairobi (see A/AC.237/12 and Corr.1); the fourth session from 9 to 20 December 1991 at Geneva (see A/AC.237/15 and Corr.1); the first part of the fifth session from 18 to 28 February 1992 in New York (see A/AC.237/18 (Part I)); the second part of the fifth session from 30 April to 9 May 1992 in New York (see A/AC.237/18 (Part II) and Add.1 and Corr.1); the sixth session from 7 to 10 December 1992 (see A/AC.237/24 and Corr.1); the seventh session from 15 to 20 March 1993 (see A/AC.237/31); the eighth session from 16 to 27 August 1993 (see A/AC.237/41); and the ninth session from 7 to 18 February 1994 (see A/AC.237/55). The tenth session will be held at Geneva from 22 August to 2 September 1994, and the eleventh and final session in New York from 30 January to 17 February 1995.

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At the second part of its fifth session, on 9 May 1992, the Committee agreed upon and adopted the text of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and recommended that it be opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, with particular reference to the possible requirements for intergovernmental and secretariat work on the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in the period up to and including the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the Convention and its signing by a large number of States; decided that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change should continue to function in order to prepare for the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and, in that context, to contribute to the effective operation of the interim arrangements set out in article 21 of the Convention; invited the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to implement expeditiously the plan of preparatory work drawn up at its sixth session, and requested the Secretary-General to make arrangements within the overall calendar of conferences for the Committee to hold sessions in accordance with the needs of that plan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth session, 136/ the General Assembly, having considered the recommendation made by the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee at its eighth session regarding the Conference of the Parties and the related note by the Secretary-General, decided that the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change should be held from 28 March to 7 April 1995, subject to the applicable provisions of the Convention; accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Germany to host the session at Berlin; and decided to include the first session of the Conference of the Parties in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1994-1995 (resolution 48/189).

Following receipt of the fiftieth instrument of ratification/acceptance, on 21 December 1993, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change entered into force on 21 March 1994.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/195).

136/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 99):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/563;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/725;
(c) Resolution 48/189;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.36-43, 46 and 47;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

(c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

At its forty-seventh session, 135/ in accordance with the mandate agreed upon in Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, in particular chapter 17, programme area C, on the sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources of the high seas, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1993 a United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to: (a) identify and assess existing problems related to the conservation and management of such stocks; (b) consider means of improving fisheries cooperation among States; and (c) formulate appropriate recommendations (resolution 47/192).

At its forty-eighth session, 137/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made by the Conference in 1993; noted with appreciation that FAO had agreed to prepare two information papers for the Conference; reaffirmed that the Conference should complete its work before the forty-ninth session of the Assembly; and, convinced that the widest possible participation was important to ensure the success of the Conference, renewed its request to Governments and regional economic integration organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund established in accordance with resolution 47/192 for the purpose of assisting developing countries, especially those most concerned by the subject-matter of the Conference, in particular the least developed among them, to participate in the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session the final report on the work of the Conference (resolution 48/194).

The Conference held its organizational session from 19 to 23 April 1993 and its first substantive session from 12 to 30 July 1993 at United Nations Headquarters. The Conference held its second session from 14 to 31 March 1994 in New York, and will meet again from 15 to 26 August 1994, also in New York.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/194).

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

At its forty-eighth session, 137/ the General Assembly decided: (a) to reaffirm the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolution 46/215; (b) to express its appreciation of the measures taken by members of the international community, international organizations and regional economic integration organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolution

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137/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 99 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/479 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/725;
(c) Resolution 48/194;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.36-43, 46 and 47;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

46/215, while expressing concern at reports of conduct and activities inconsistent with the terms of resolution 46/215; and (c) to call upon all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, regional economic integration organizations and appropriate non-governmental organizations to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of resolution 46/215, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-ninth session and to submit subsequently annual updates on further developments relevant to the implementation of resolution 46/215 (decision 48/445).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 48/445).

(d) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish, under its auspices, an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa, with a view to finalizing such a convention by June 1994; also decided that the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee should be open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly (resolution 47/188).

At its forty-eighth session, 138/ the General Assembly considered the note by the Secretary-General concerning the progress of negotiations on the convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/191).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/191), A/49/84 and Add.1 and 2.

(e) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene the first Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States; and decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference (resolution 47/189).

138/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 99 (a)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/226 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/725;
(c) Resolution 48/191;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.36 43, 46 and 47;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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At its forty-eighth session, 139/ the General Assembly decided on a number of additional matters related to the Conference and its preparatory process (resolution 48/193).

The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April to 6 May 1994. The Conference adopted the Barbados Declaration and the Programme of Action on Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and recommended that the General Assembly endorse those documents.

The Barbados Declaration contains a number of important principles and provisions regarding the specific economic, social and environmental situation of small island developing States, which need to be taken into account by all parties at the national, regional and international levels to enable this group of countries to achieve sustainable development.

The Programme of Action presents a basis for action in 14 agreed priority areas and defines a number of actions and policies related to environmental and development planning that should be undertaken by small island developing States with the cooperation and assistance of the international community. In general, financing for the implementation of the Programme of Action will come from countries' own public and private sectors. Elements for inclusion in the medium- and long-term sustainable development plans of small island developing States are recommended, along with the necessary measures for enhancing their endogenous capacity. Regional approaches to sustainable development/environment problems and technical cooperation for endogenous capacity-building are proposed and the role of the international community is outlined, including access to adequate, predictable, new and additional financial resources and optimal use of existing resources and mechanisms in accordance with chapter 33 of Agenda 21, as well as measures for endogenous capacity-building, in particular for developing human resources and promoting access by small island developing States to environmentally sound and energy-efficient technology for their sustainable development. In that context, non-governmental organizations and other major groups should be fully involved. The Programme of Action identifies priority areas with specific actions necessary to address the special challenges faced by small island developing States. In fulfilling those actions several cross-sectoral areas are identified, such as capacity-building, including human resources development; institutional development at the national, regional and international levels; cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies; trade and economic diversification; and finance.

139/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 99 (b)):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States: Supplement No. 36 (A/48/36) and Supplement No. 36A (A/48/36/Add.1);
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/725;
(c) Resolution 48/193;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.36-43 and 47;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

The Conference requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on action envisaged by the United Nations system to implement the Programme of Action.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (resolutions 47/189 and 48/193);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on action taken to implement the Programme of Action.

94. Operational activities for development

World Summit for Children

At its forty-eighth session, 140/ the General Assembly, having recalled its resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990 on the World Summit for Children and having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of that resolution, requested the Secretary-General to submit an updated report to it for consideration at its forty-ninth session (decision 48/446).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 48/446).

Field offices of the United Nations development system

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/209), A/49/133-E/1994/49 and Add.1.

95. Training and research

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The

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140/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 94):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/321;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/720;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/792;
(d) Decisions 48/446 and 48/447;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.27-29, and 46-48;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

At its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly considered the question (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180 and 47/227).

At its forty-eighth session, 141/ the General Assembly invited the international community to make voluntary contributions to the restructured United Nations Institute for Training and Research so as to assure its viability and the future development of its training programmes; requested the Secretary-General to examine, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 47/227, the measures taken in 1993 with a view to improving further the organization and coordination of the training programmes and research activities relating to training in New York, and to provide appropriate logistical and administrative support, within existing resources; recommended that, as an interim measure and without budgetary implications, the full-time senior fellows should continue in their functions and status until a final decision is taken in this regard on the basis of the recommendations of the Board of Trustees of the Institute during its June session, but no later than 1 July 1994; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in the context of his report on the implementation of the resolution, and in pursuance of resolution 47/227: (a) proposals for the enhancement of the research capacity of the United Nations system, including the possibility of transferring the non-training-related research functions of the Institute to other appropriate United Nations bodies, such as UNU, and the possibility of promoting cooperation mechanisms with other relevant national and international research institutes; and (b) information on the possibility of closer cooperation between the Institute and other qualified national and international institutions, including the International Training Centre of ILO at Turin, Italy (resolution 48/207).

141/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 106):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/574;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/732;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/794;
(d) Resolution 48/207;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.42, 46 and 48;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/49/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/207).

(b) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in cooperation with UNESCO and UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports biennially to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/436), and annually to the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

Appointed members:

Ms. Lucille Mair (Jamaica) (Chairperson of the Council)*
Mr. Vladimir Dlouhy (Czech Republic)**
Mr. Claude Fréjacques (France)*
Ms. Josephine Guidy-Wandja (Côte d'Ivoire)*
Mr. Hideo Kagami (Japan)**
Mr. Sippanondha Ketudat (Thailand)*
Ms. Hanaa Kheir El Dine (Egypt)**
Mr. Sang Soo Lee (Republic of Korea)**
Mr. Madina Ly-Tall (Mali)**
Father Felipe Mac Gregor (Peru)*
Mr. Edson Machado de Souza (Brazil)**
Mr. Abdel Salam Majali (Jordan)*
Ms. Lydia Makhubu (Swaziland)*

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Mr. Vladlen A. Martinov (Russian Federation)*
Mr. Lucien F. Michaud (Canada)**
Mr. A. P. Mitra (India)**
Mr. Jacob L. Ngu (Cameroon)**
Mr. Luis Manuel Peñalver (Venezuela)**
Mr. Rafael Portaencasa (Spain)*
Mr. Victor Rabinowitch (United States of America)**
Mr. Frances Stewart (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)**
Mr. J. A. Van Ginkel (Netherlands)**
Mr. Raimo Vayrynen (Finland)*
Mr. Wang Shaoqi (China)*

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* Term of office expires on 2 May 1995.
** Term of office expires on 2 May 1998.

Rector

Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza (Brazil)

Ex officio members

Secretary-General of the United Nations
Director of UNESCO
Executive Director of UNITAR

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and coordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appoints the Rector of the University. The term of office of the present Rector, Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, will expire on 31 August 1997.

At its forty-seventh session, 142/ the General Assembly took note of the progress made in the overall activities of UNU within the framework of its second medium-term perspective; welcomed the completion of the permanent

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142/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 89 (b)):

(a) Report of the Council of the University: Supplement No. 31 (A/47/31);
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/729;
(c) Resolution 47/200;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.15, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48 and 51;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

headquarters building in Tokyo made available to the University by the Government of Japan; took note of the progress of the work of the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations University, in Finland, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University, in the Netherlands, and the Programme for Bio-Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Venezuela; welcomed: (a) the establishment of the International Institute for Software Technology of UNU, in Macau, under the joint sponsorship of the Government of China, the Government of Portugal and the Territory of Macau; (b) the progress made in the negotiations towards the establishment of the research and training centre on governance, state and society, in Spain; (c) the intention of the Government of Ghana to act as host to the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa; and (d) the initiation of the activities of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Japan; stressed the need, in the light of the institutional development of the University, to maintain and enhance the programming and coordinating role of the University Centre with a view to ensuring the overall coherence, organic integrity and universality of the activities of the University; noted the valuable contributions made by the University to the work of the United Nations, including its input into Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and encouraged the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to avail themselves of the research capacity and research results of the University, which should come to serve as one of the principal academic institutions of the United Nations through its global network of research and training centres and programmes; requested the University to pursue its efforts: (a) to enhance its prominence, notably through selection of timely and important research topics, intensified coordination and cooperation with other United Nations bodies, wider dissemination of its research results, and expanded collaboration with an even wider international academic community of institutions and scholars, particularly in developing countries; (b) to keep under review the management and administrative functions of the University, particularly with a view to ensuring their efficiency and economy; and (c) to foster its substantive collaboration with other research and training institutes within and outside the United Nations system; invited the Council of UNU: (a) to intensify its efforts to promote the activities of the University and make them more widely and better known; (b) to continue to contribute to the effective management of the University, including the administration of its funds; and (c) to study the possibility of reducing the frequency of its meetings, in the interests of efficiency and economy; and requested the University to continue its fund raising efforts vigorously, particularly the effort to increase its Endowment Fund, and appealed to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the University, in particular to its Endowment Fund (resolution 47/200).

Document: Report of the Council of the United Nations University, Supplement No. 31 (A/49/31).

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96. Agenda for development

The General Assembly first considered the topic "An agenda for development" at its forty-seventh session, under the agenda item entitled "Development and international economic cooperation". At that session, it adopted resolution 47/181.

At its forty-eighth session, 143/ the General Assembly decided that the intergovernmental discussions to consider an agenda for development and the reports of the Secretary-General thereon should be held at the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council and at the forty-ninth session of the Assembly; invited the President of the General Assembly to promote broad-based discussions and an exchange of views on an agenda for development; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session further recommendations, as appropriate, to follow up his report on an agenda for development, taking into account the views expressed during the substantive session of 1994 of the Council, as well as the views expressed during the discussions promoted by the President of the Assembly and summarized under his own responsibility; decided to hold special plenary meetings at a high level, at its forty-ninth session, to consider ways of promoting and giving political impetus to an agenda for development; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Agenda for development" (resolution 48/166).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/166).

97. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)).

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

143/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 91):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/935;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/689;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/48/717/Add.12;
(d) Resolution 48/166;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/48/SR.15, 42 and 46-48;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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At its forty-seventh session, 144/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; requested those States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify or accede thereto; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session concerning the status of the Convention.

As at 1 April 1994, 138 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/78).

Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 April 1994, 99 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

144/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 91):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/47/18);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/425;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/480 and Add.1;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/658;
(e) Resolution 47/78;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.3-10, 13, 16, 20, 25 and 30;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

At its forty-eighth session, 145/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; appealed once again to States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 48/89).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/89).

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),** Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),* Mr. Andrew Chigovera (Zimbabwe),** Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),* Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),* Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),** Mr. Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),** Mr. Shuhua Song (China),* Mr. Luis Valencia Rodriguez (Ecuador),* Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),** Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).*

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 1996.
** Term of office expires on 19 January 1998.

145/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/48/18);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/423, A/48/438 and A/48/439;
(c) Draft model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination: A/48/558;
(d) Reports of the Third Committee: A/48/625 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 48/89 to 48/91 and decision 48/426;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.3-10, 25, 32, 33, 48 and 54;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.84 and 85.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention and the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-first session; called upon States parties to fulfil their obligations under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention (resolution 48/90).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/49/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, 145/ the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which are in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to consider the report at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination" (resolution 48/90).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, 145/ the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning in 1993 the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and adopted the Programme of Action for the Third Decade annexed to the resolution; invited all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations, to participate fully in the Third Decade; requested the Secretary-General to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination; and invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals to the Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 48/91).

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98. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its forty-eighth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination; condemned the continued recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the use of mercenaries (resolution 48/92).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the question to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/93); and reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation, in all its forms and by all available means (resolution 48/94).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, having noted with interest the debate on the sub-item entitled "Effective realization of the right of self-determination through autonomy" at its forty-eighth session, decided to defer consideration of the sub-item to one of its future sessions (decision 48/427).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/93);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 48/92).

146/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 108 (a) and (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/384;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/385;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/626 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 48/92 to 48/94 and decision 48/427;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.3-10, 21, 22, 25, 30 and 32;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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99. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include the question of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session (resolution 44/57).

No advance documentation is expected.

Policies and programmes involving youth

At its fortieth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question of policies and programmes involving youth (resolutions 40/14, 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 42/54, 43/94, 44/59 and 45/103, and decision 46/425).

At its forty-seventh session, [147] the General Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through the Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular, youth organizations, to continue to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth; invited all Member States to consider preparing a national plan of action or a national calendar of events, for 1993-1995, based on an analytical national evaluation of the situation and needs of youth; called once again upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the

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[147] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 93 (a)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends: A/47/216-E/1992/43;
  - (ii) Global targets on ageing for the year 2001: a practical strategy: A/47/339;
  - (iii) Policies and programmes involving youth: A/47/349;
  - (iv) Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: A/47/369;
  - (v) Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons: A/47/415 and Corr.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/214-E/1992/50;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/703 and Add.1 and Corr.1;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/788;
- (e) Draft resolutions: A/47/L.4, A/47/L.5 and Rev.1 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 47/3, 47/5 and 47/85 to 47/92;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.11-18, 22, 23, 25, 30, 41, 54, 56 and 59 to 61;
- (h) Plenary meetings: A/47/PV.33 to 37, 39 to 42 and 89.

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guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations, adopted by the Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 and 36/17; and decided to consider the question of policies and programmes involving youth at its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/85).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/85).

Status and role of cooperatives

At its forty-seventh session, 147/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report by the Secretary-General on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the status and role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends, indicating in his report the progress made towards the goal of increasing, within existing resources, the support provided by the United Nations, to the programmes and objectives of the international cooperative movement (resolution 47/90).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/90), A/49/213.

International Year of the Family

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family; endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with the Member States, concerned specialized agencies, and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year; and designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the coordinating body of the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82).

At its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/133 and 46/92).

At its forty-seventh session, 147/ the General Assembly urged Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, especially those which had not yet done so, to intensify the efforts undertaken, *inter alia*, by the identification of national coordinating mechanisms and the elaboration of national programmes of action, in the preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family; appealed to all Governments concerned and all other prospective donors to pledge their contributions to the Voluntary Fund for the International Year of the Family, with a view to releasing new funds for specific family-oriented projects, particularly in developing countries, during both the Year and the follow-up thereto; invited policy-making organs of specialized agencies and other bodies in the United Nations system to consider, in the context of their substantive mandates, the principles and objectives of the Year and follow-up action to the Year for the benefit of the families of the world; also invited organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to include in their programme budgets for 1994 and 1995 programme elements for the observance of and follow-up to the

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Year; decided to devote one of its plenary meetings at its forty-eighth session, in early December 1993, to launching the International Year of the Family; also decided that, beginning in 1994, 15 May of every year shall be observed as the International Day of Families; requested the Commission on Human Rights, the Population Commission and the Commission on the Status of Women to include in the agendas of their sessions in 1993 or 1994 consideration of the principles and objectives of the Year in the context of their major areas of concern, and to propose specific follow-up measures regarding human rights, population issues and the advancement of women as each affects or is affected by families, including family-oriented components of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen on 11 and 12 March 1995, and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995; decided to devote two plenary meetings at its forty-ninth session, in 1994, to the implementation of the follow-up to the Year, and to designate those meetings as an international conference on families, which should take place at an appropriate global policy-making level and in keeping with the procedures and practices of the Assembly; appealed to Member States as well as to all other participants in the observance of the Year to highlight 1994 as a special occasion to benefit families of the world in their quest for a better life for all, based on the principle of subsidiarity, which seeks solutions to problems at the lowest level of the societal structure; called for a concerted promotional and information campaign on behalf of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, with the strong participation of the mass media; requested the Secretary-General: (a) to seek the views of States members of the Commission for Social Development on the desirability of working out a declaration on the role, responsibilities and rights of families on the occasion of the Year; (b) to plan adequate resources, including staff, through redeployment in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995, with a view to ensuring effective observance of and follow-up to the Year, commensurate with its important principles and objectives; (c) to continue taking specific measures, through all the communication media at his disposal, particularly within the mandates of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to give widespread publicity to the preparations for and observance of the Year, and to increase the dissemination of information on the subject; (d) to report on the observance of the Year at the national, regional and international levels, and to submit specific proposals on the follow-up to the Year, including a draft plan of action, if deemed appropriate, to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (resolution 47/237).

No advance documentation is expected.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

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At its thirty-ninth and forty-first to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 39/26, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96 and 47/88).

At its forty-eighth session, 148/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; encouraged the consideration of disability issues relevant to the themes of the major forthcoming events, including the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women, both to be held in 1995; invited Member States and the private sector, including competent non-governmental organizations, to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability; commended the launching of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002, and the adoption of the Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asian and Pacific Region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on relevant developments concerning the resolution, in the context of his report on the development of a plan of action to implement the long-term strategy to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 48/99).

The Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 1993, requested the Secretary-General to develop a draft plan of action to further the implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and recommended that it be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session for approval (Council resolution 1993/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/99 and Council resolution 1993/20).

World Summit for Social Development

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government early in 1995; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the Assembly; and requested the Preparatory Committee to report to the Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolution 47/92).

148/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development: Supplement No. 24 (A/48/24);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/56-E/1993/6, A/48/293 and A/48/462;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/476;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/627;
(e) Resolutions 48/95 to 48/100 and decision 48/428;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.11-19, 21 and 32;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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At its forty-eighth session, 148/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the summary prepared by the President of the Economic and Social Council on the deliberations of the Council during the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1993 and of Commission for Social Development resolution 33/1 of 17 February 1993; also took note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development on its organizational session; called upon all States, in accordance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/92, to appoint personal representatives of the heads of State or Government or other appropriate high-level representatives to participate in the first session of the Preparatory Committee; invited all States to contribute generously to the voluntary Trust Fund established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/92 for the additional activities required for the preparation and holding of the Summit, particularly the participation of the least developed countries in the Summit and its preparatory process; also invited all States to set up national committees or other arrangements for the Summit and to hold meetings for public debate on the core issues to be addressed by the Summit; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary provisions, within existing resources, so that the Preparatory Committee may, if it so decides:

(a) Establish, during its first session, a working group of the whole to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of one week;

(b) Establish, during its second session, a working group of the whole to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of two weeks;

(c) Establish, during its third session, two working groups to meet in parallel with the plenary for a duration of two weeks; called upon the Secretary-General to report to the Preparatory Committee at its first session on the implementation of the programme of public information for the Summit; invited the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, in particular UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, the regional commissions and competent regional organizations, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, the World Bank and IMF to inform the Preparatory Committee at its first session about their contributions to the Summit and its preparatory process; called upon the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations and those accredited to the Summit and its preparatory process to contribute fully to the work of the Preparatory Committee and to the Summit; and requested the Preparatory Committee to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress of work of the Committee and the preparations for the Summit (resolution 48/100).

Document: Report of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, Supplement No. 24 (A/49/24 and Add.1).

100. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985 and the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990.

At its forty-second to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 42/59 and 43/99, 44/72, 45/108, 45/121 and 45/123, decision 45/428, and resolutions 46/152, 46/153, 47/89 and 47/91).

At its forty-eighth session, 149/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme and the crucial role it had to play in promoting international cooperation in this area; also reaffirmed the priority attached to the programme and the need for an appropriate share of the existing resources of the United Nations for the programme; requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of urgency, to give effect to Assembly resolutions 46/152 and 47/91 and to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1993/31 and 1993/34 by providing the programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority attached to the programme; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to upgrade the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat to a Division; requested the Secretary-General to provide from existing resources adequate funds to build and maintain the institutional capacity of the programme to respond to requests of Member States for assistance in the field, if necessary through the reallocation of resources; also requested him to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to perform its functions as the principal policy-making body in the field; invited the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to ensure proper follow-up to the proposals of the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to undertake all steps necessary to ensure the appropriate organization of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Tunis, 1995); invited the relevant funding agencies of the United Nations to consider including crime prevention and criminal justice activities in their funding programmes and to cooperate closely with the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice

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149/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 110):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/332;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/628;
(c) Resolutions: 48/101 to 48/103;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.18-21, 25, 30, 32, 36 and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

programme in planning and implementing those activities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of resolutions 46/152, 47/91 and 48/103 (resolution 48/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/103).

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its forty-eighth session, 149/ the General Assembly called upon Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its objectives, particularly those concerning training, technical assistance, policy guidance, research and data collection; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient resources were provided to the Institute, within the overall appropriation of the programme budget, to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, all its obligations; requested UNDP to continue to provide programme support to the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/101).

Prevention of the smuggling of aliens

At its forty-eighth session, 149/ the General Assembly condemned the practice of the smuggling of aliens in violation of international and national law and without regard for the safety, well-being and human rights of the migrants; requested States to cooperate in the interest of safety of life at sea, to increase their efforts to prevent the smuggling of aliens on ships and to ensure that prompt and effective action is taken against the smuggling of aliens by ship; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider giving special attention to the question of the smuggling of aliens at its third session in order to encourage international cooperation to address the problem within the framework of its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the resolution to all Member States and to relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations; invited Member States and relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to report to the Secretary-General on the measures they had taken to combat the smuggling of aliens; and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the General Assembly (resolution 48/102).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/102).

International cooperation in combating organized crime

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged Member States to give favourable consideration to the implementation of the Guidelines for the prevention and control of organized crime; and requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to consider ways of strengthening international cooperation in combating organized crime and to submit its views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/87).

At its forty-eighth session, 149/ the General Assembly expressed its support to the World Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, to be convened at Naples, Italy, from 24 to 26 October 1994 and called upon Member States to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, within existing resources, to ensure the appropriate organization of the Conference and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/103).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (resolution 47/87);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the conclusions and recommendations of the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime (resolution 48/103).

101. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 1 May 1994, 132 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),* Ms. Ginko Sato (Japan),** Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),* Ms. Gul Aykor (Turkey),* Ms. Miriam Yolanda Estrada Castillo (Ecuador),** Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),* Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),* Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),* Ms. Evangelina Garcia-Prinz (Venezuela),* Ms. Liliana Gurdulich de Correa (Argentina),* Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),* Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),* Ms. Pirrko Anneli Makkinen (Finland),* Ms. Elsa Victoria Muñoz Gomez (Colombia),* Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),* Ms. Aurora Javote de Dios (Philippines),** Ms. Hanna Beate Schopp-Schilling (Germany),* Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia),* Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt),* Ms. Desiree Patricia Bernard (Guyana),** Ms. Sunaryati Hartono (Indonesia),** Ms. Carmel Shalev (Israel),** Ms. Tednai Ruth Bare (Zimbabwe).**

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* Term of office expires in 1996.

** Term of office expires in 1998.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its thirteenth session at New York from 17 January to 4 February.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73 and 45/124).

At its forty-seventh session, 150/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the increasing number of States that had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and supported the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to draw attention to those reservations which are incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; emphasized the importance of strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; and took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; and requested him to submit annually to the Assembly a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 47/94).

150/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 94):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/47/38);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/368, A/47/377 and A/47/508;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/340;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/670;
(e) Resolutions 47/93 to 47/96;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.19-26, 28, 30, 32 and 35;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/49/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/94).

Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this issue every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its forty-eighth session, [151] the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General; urged the Secretary-General to implement fully the plan of action to improve the status of women in the Secretariat by 1995; also urged the Secretary-General to examine further existing work practices within the United Nations system with a view to increasing flexibility so as to remove direct or indirect discrimination against staff members with family responsibilities, including consideration of such issues as job-sharing, flexible working hours, child-care arrangements, career break schemes and access to training; further urged the Secretary-General to accord greater priority to the recruitment and promotion of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, particularly in senior policy-level and decision-making posts and within those parts of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies where representation of women is considerably below the average, in order to achieve the goals set in its resolutions 45/125, 45/239 C, 46/100 and 47/93 of an overall participation rate of 35 per cent by 1995 and 25 per cent in posts at the D-1 level and above by 1995; strongly urged the Secretary-General to make further use of the opportunity offered by the United Nations reorganization process to promote more women into senior-level positions; called on the Secretary-General to strengthen, from within existing resources, the focal point for women within the Secretariat to ensure authority of enforcement and responsibility of accountability and to enable it more effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the 1995 action programme; urged the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries, particularly those which are unrepresented or underrepresented, and from other countries that have a low

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[151] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/48/38);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/187-E/1993/76, A/48/354, A/48/413, A/48/513 and A/48/591;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/279 and A/48/301;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/629;
(e) Resolutions 48/104 to 48/111;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.29-37, 41 and 48;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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representation of women, including countries in transition; strongly encouraged Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and submitting more women candidates, encouraging women to apply for vacant posts and creating national rosters of women candidates to be shared with the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions; requested the Secretary-General further to develop comprehensive policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a progress report on the status of women in the Secretariat containing, inter alia, policy measures aimed at the prevention of sexual harassment in the Secretariat, is presented to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-eighth session, in accordance with the relevant rules on the delivery timetable for documentation, and to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/106).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP. In so doing it recognized the crucial role of the Fund as a specialized resource for development cooperation, and the need for continued assistance to activities directly benefiting women; considered the importance of establishing an organizational framework enabling the Fund to act as a catalytic agent on the main United Nations development cooperation system; considered also the innovative and experimental activities of the Fund directed to strengthening governmental and non-governmental institutional capacities to ensure access for women to resources and their full participation at all levels in the development process (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed at the General Assembly at each of its sessions from the fortieth through the forty-sixth session (resolution 40/104, decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128 and 46/97).

At its forty-eighth session, 151/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women; commended the Fund for its support of catalytic and innovative projects that strengthen national capacity to improve the situation of women; encouraged the Fund to continue to promote initiatives that incorporate the dimension of women in the agendas of the mainstream development efforts of Governments, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; also encouraged the Fund to continue its support of initiatives regarding women in politics, especially within the democratization process in developing countries; welcomed the advocacy initiatives of the Fund, including its contribution to and participation in the follow-up to Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and of the Vienna

Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, in particular with respect to efforts to combat violence against women; also welcomed the appointment of an adviser from the Fund to the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat; commended the Fund for its recent signing of a memorandum of understanding with UNHCR, which should contribute to the development of meaningful and lasting solutions to the problem of refugee women and children; endorsed the role of the Fund in promoting the strategic importance of the empowerment of women; commended the Fund's initiative to assist developing countries in their preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace, including the preparation of national reports; stressed the importance of the role of the Fund in the preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development, the results of which should constitute a major contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women; noted with satisfaction the steady increase in contributions to the Fund, and urged Governments and public and private donors to continue to extend their support to the Fund through voluntary contributions and pledges to its programmes; welcomed the establishment of new national committees for the Fund in Canada, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, and urged other developed countries to encourage the establishment of national committees; stressed the importance of the work of the Consultative Committee on the Fund in policy and programme directions related to the activities of the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the activities of the Fund, to be submitted in accordance with its resolution 39/125 (resolution 48/107).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/107).

Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women 152/

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-first to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 41/111, 42/62, 43/101, 44/77, 45/129, 46/98 and 47/95).

At its forty-eighth session, 151/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the pace of implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women must be improved in the crucial last decade of the twentieth century; reaffirmed the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women in matters related to the advancement of women, and urged all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to cooperate effectively with the Commission in that task; requested the Commission, when considering the priority theme relating to development, to ensure its early contribution to the preparatory work for forthcoming major international conferences, such as the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994, and the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in 1995, and to address the impact of

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152/ See also item 92 above.

technologies on women; also requested the Commission to give special attention to women in developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, who suffer disproportionately from the effects of the global economic crisis and the heavy external debt burden, and to recommend further measures for the equalization of opportunity and for the integration of the roles and perspective of women, as well as their needs, concerns and aspirations, into the entire development process when considering the priority theme of development; emphasized, in the framework of the Forward-looking Strategies, the importance of the total integration of women of all ages in the development process, bearing in mind the specific and urgent needs of the developing countries, and called upon Member States to establish specific targets at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional, management and decision-making positions in their countries; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas and urged the international community and the competent United Nations bodies and organs to place more emphasis on the sharp increase in the incidence of poverty among rural women; requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women for the period 1996-2001 and in integrating the Forward-looking Strategies into activities mandated by the Assembly, to pay particular attention to specific sectoral themes that cut across the three objectives, equality, development and peace, and include, in particular, literacy, education, health, population, the impact of technology on the environment and its effect on women and the full participation of women in decision-making, and to continue to assist Governments in strengthening national machineries for the advancement of women; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to update the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, bearing in mind its importance, placing particular emphasis on the advance impact of the difficult economic situation affecting the majority of developing countries, particularly on the condition of women, giving special attention to the worsening conditions for the incorporation of women into the labour force, as well as the impact of reduced expenditures for social services on opportunities available to women for education, health and child care, and to submit a final version of the preliminary version of the updated World Survey on the Role of Women in Development to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, in 1994; requested Governments, when presenting candidatures for vacancies in the Secretariat, in particular at the decision-making level, to give priority to candidature of women, and requested the Secretary-General in reviewing those candidatures to give special consideration to female candidates from underrepresented and unrepresented developing countries; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide for the existing weekly radio programmes on women in the regular budget of the United Nations, making adequate provisions for broadcasts in different languages, and to develop the focal point for issues relating to women in the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, which, in concert with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, should provide a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women; further requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the

Forward-looking Strategies, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, an assessment of recent developments that are relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of relevant views expressed by delegations during the debate in the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Commission on the Status of Women, for consideration at its thirty-eighth session, on steps to be taken by the Division for the Advancement of Women, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, specifically the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to ensure that relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups, regularly address violations of the rights of women, including gender-specific abuses; requested the Secretary-General to lend support to the convening of the regional preparatory meetings so as to lay a good foundation for the Fourth World Conference on Women; also requested the Secretary-General to give more support, from within existing resources, to the Division for the Advancement of Women, acting as secretariat of the Fourth World Conference on Women, by providing sufficient financial and human resources and giving wide publicity to the Conference and its preparatory activities; appealed to countries to compile their national reports in earnest and to forward them in time, both to their respective regional commissions and to the secretariat of the Conference; invited the Secretary-General to play a more active role in appealing to countries to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Fourth World Conference on Women, in order to finance additional activities of the preparatory process and the Conference itself, in particular the participation of least developed countries in the Conference and its preparatory meetings; requested the Secretary-General to make available for the Fourth World Conference on Women reports and decisions of the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development; adopted, taking into account resolution 37/7 of 25 March 1993 of the Commission on the Status of Women, the modalities for the participation in and contribution to the Fourth World Conference on Women and its preparatory process by the non-governmental organizations, particularly those from the developing countries, set out in the annex to the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held at Beijing in 1995, on the extent to which gender concerns have been included in the activities of the relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations, such as the treaty-monitoring bodies, rapporteurs and working groups; also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 48/108).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/108);

(b) World Survey on the Role of Women in Development (resolution 48/108).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session (resolution 47/96).

At its forty-eighth session, 151/ the General Assembly expressed its grave concern at the plight of women migrant workers who become victims of physical, mental and sexual harassment and abuse; called upon all countries, particularly the sending and receiving States, to cooperate in taking appropriate steps to ensure that the rights of women migrant workers are protected; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; invited trade unions to support the realization of the rights of women migrant workers by assisting them in organizing themselves so as to enable them better to assert their rights; requested treaty-monitoring bodies and called upon non-governmental organizations concerned with violence against women to include, where appropriate, the situation of women migrant workers in their deliberations and findings and to supply relevant information to United Nations bodies and Governments; called upon non-governmental organizations concerned in cooperation with both the sending and the host countries to conduct seminars and training programmes on human rights instruments, particularly those pertaining to migrant workers; called upon competent bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General of the extent of the problem and to recommend further measures to implement the purposes of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into account the relevant views of the Commission on the Status of Women in its discussion of the subject of violence against women at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 48/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/110).

Merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its forty-eighth session, 151/ the General Assembly affirmed that both the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women should retain their comparative advantages in activities relating to the advancement of women; urged that the interaction between the Institute, the Fund, the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women be reviewed and rationalized within the context of ongoing efforts to revitalize the Economic and Social Council in pursuance of a stronger, more unified programme for the advancement of women; requested the Secretary-General, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in accordance with rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 a report on the proposed merger of the Institute and the Fund and to include therein: (a) a clear analysis of the financial benefits resulting from the merger; (b) an estimate of the one-time non-recurrent costs of the merger, including costs of transitional measures, as well as an estimate of the recurrent costs of the merger; (c) details of the current staffing structure of the Fund and of the Institute, together with details of the proposed structure, including reporting arrangements; (d) staffing implications; (e) a report on consultations with the host Government of the Institute; also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report consideration of potential duplication of the training

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activities of the Institute and the Fund; and requested the Economic and Social Council to submit its final recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session for its consideration and action before 31 December 1994 (resolution 48/111).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/111), A/49/217-E/1994/103.

102. International drug control

The item entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item. At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs". The current title of the item is "International drug control".

Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

At its forty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 45/146; urged States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible, in order to make its provisions more universally effective; also urged States to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations may be compatible with the spirit and the scope of the Convention; invited States, to the extent that they are able to do so, to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention, pending its entry into force for each of them; once again urged all States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that request it, in the adjustment of their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as in training of personnel responsible for applying the new laws; expressed its satisfaction at the programme of regional legal workshops initiated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to assist States in identifying limitations in their legal capacity to implement

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153/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 95):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/378 and A/47/471;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/710;
(c) Resolutions 47/97 to 47/102;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.27-29, 31-33, 41 and 43;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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the relevant international conventions fully and in developing appropriate measures and arrangements to overcome such limitations; once again requested the Secretary-General, within existing resources and drawing in particular on funds available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to promote and support public information activities relating to the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/97).

Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

At its forty-seventh session, 153/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitment expressed in the Global Programme of Action and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement, individually and in cooperation with other States, the mandates and recommendations contained in the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating the Programme into practical action to the widest possible extent at the national, regional and international levels; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to promote and continuously monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, giving special attention to the System-Wide Action Plan; and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolutions 47/100).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/100).

International action to combat drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking

At its forty-eighth session, 154/ the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms, and urged continued and effective international action to combat it, in keeping with the principle of shared responsibility; supported the focus on national and regional strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and urged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to keep in mind

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154/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 112):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/286, A/48/327 and A/48/329 and Corr.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/178-E/1993/70;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/630;
(d) Draft resolution: A/48/L.12;
(e) Resolutions 48/12 and 48/112;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.21, 25 and 32;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.42 and 85.

that these should be complemented with effective interregional strategies; requested the Secretary-General to report on the arrangements made by the Programme to promote and monitor the United Nations Decade Against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000, under the theme, "A global response to a global challenge", and on the progress made in attaining the objectives of the Decade by Member States, the Programme and the United Nations system; welcomed the trend towards ratification and implementation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988; requested the Programme to include in its report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances a section on experience gained to date in implementing the Convention, which should contain recommendations and strategies for its further implementation, and invited Member States to cooperate with the Programme in that regard; encouraged all countries to take action to prevent the illicit arms trade by which weapons are provided to drug traffickers; expressed its satisfaction with the efforts of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to improve the functioning and impact of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies; requested the Programme in its report on illicit traffic in drugs to analyse world-wide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem; emphasized the link between the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic and social conditions in the affected countries and the differences and diversity of the problems in each country; called upon the international community to provide increased economic and technical support to Governments that request it in support of programmes of alternative development that take fully into account the cultural traditions of peoples; took note of the initiative of the Programme to study the concept of swapping debt for alternative development in the area of international drug abuse control, and requested the Executive Director of the Programme to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of any progress made in this area; encouraged Governments to nominate experts for the roster to be maintained by the Programme, to ensure that the Programme and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs may draw from the widest pool of expertise and experience in implementing its policies and programmes; stressed the need for effective action to prevent the diversion for illicit purposes of precursors and essential chemicals, materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; commended the International Narcotics Control Board for its valuable work in monitoring production and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and scientific purposes, and for the effective manner in which it had implemented its additional responsibilities, under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, concerning the control of precursors and essential chemicals; expressed its satisfaction with efforts being made by the Programme and other United Nations bodies to obtain reliable data on drug abuse and illicit trafficking, including the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System; recommended to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that it consider, at its thirty-seventh session, the world-wide research study on the economic and social consequences

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of drug abuse and illicit trafficking prepared by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in conjunction with the report of the Executive Director of the Programme on the economic and social consequences of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, and that it consider including this issue as an item on its agenda; took note of the reports of the Secretary-General presented under the item entitled "International drug control"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/112, sects. II and VI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/112, sects. II and VI).

Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control: action by agencies of the United Nations system

At its forty-eighth session, 154/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to coordinate and provide effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to ensure coherence of actions within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system; called for completion of the updated United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as was requested in its resolution 47/100, in full cooperation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination, in time for the review and recommendation of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its thirty-seventh session and for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 and of the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; reiterated that the following should be included in the updated System-Wide Action Plan: (a) an annex containing agency-specific implementing plans; (b) a reference to the important role of the international financial institutions, as noted in chapter II of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, and the ability of such institutions to promote economic stability and undermine the drug industry; called upon all relevant United Nations agencies to complete their agency-specific implementation plans for inclusion in the updated System-Wide Action Plan and to incorporate fully into their programmes all the mandates and activities contained in the Action Plan and its annex; requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to pay particular attention to reviewing the agency-specific implementing plans of the System-Wide Action Plan for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its coordination segment in 1994; requested the Economic and Social Council, at its coordination segment, to pay due attention to the role of the international financial institutions in supporting international drug control efforts, particularly in the field of alternative development; called upon the governing bodies of all United Nations agencies associated with the System-Wide Action Plan to include the issue of drug control in their agendas with a view to examining the need for a mandate on drug control, assessing the activities taken to comply with the Action Plan and, as appropriate, reporting on how the issue of drug control is taken into account in the relevant programmes; requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant agencies, particularly UNICEF, to report on the efforts to study the impact of drug abuse and related crime on children and to recommend measures that may be taken to address this problem; recommended that the United Nations

International Drug Control Programme cooperate and coordinate with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat on activities to counter drug-related criminality, including money-laundering, to ensure complementarity and non-duplication of efforts; and requested that the System-Wide Action Plan be reviewed and updated on a biennial basis (resolution 48/112, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/112, sect. IV).

103. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its forty-eighth session, [155] the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed the fundamental importance of the function of the High Commissioner of providing international protection to refugees and the need for States to cooperate fully with her Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of this function; called upon all States that had not yet done so, including Governments of newly independent States, to accede to or to declare succession to and to implement fully the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees and relevant regional instruments for the protection of refugees; also called upon all States to uphold asylum as an indispensable instrument for the international protection of refugees and to respect scrupulously the fundamental principle of non-refoulement; urged States to ensure access, consistent with relevant international and regional instruments, for all asylum-seekers to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status and the granting of asylum for eligible persons; expressed deep concern regarding serious threats to the security or the well-being of refugees, including incidents of refoulement, unlawful expulsion, physical attacks and detention under unacceptable conditions, and called upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection as well as the humane treatment of asylum-seekers in accordance with internationally recognized human rights norms; endorsed, in that connection, the conclusions on the personal security of refugees and on refugee protection and sexual violence adopted by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its forty-fourth session; welcomed the High Commissioner's policy on refugee children and the activities undertaken to ensure its implementation, aimed at ensuring that the specific needs of refugee children, including in particular unaccompanied minors, are fully met within the overall protection and assistance activities of the Office, in cooperation with Governments and other relevant organizations; acknowledged with appreciation the further progress made in the implementation of measures within the framework of the High Commissioner's programme to ensure the protection and to meet the assistance needs of refugee women and girls, in accordance with the High Commissioner's policy on refugee women; stressed the importance of international solidarity and burden-sharing in reinforcing the international protection of refugees, and urged all States, as well as non-governmental organizations, in conjunction with UNHCR, to cooperate in efforts to lighten the burden borne by States that have received large numbers of asylum-seekers and refugees; urged all States and relevant organizations to support the High Commissioner's search for durable solutions to refugee problems, including voluntary repatriation, integration in the country of asylum and resettlement in a third country, as appropriate, and welcomed in particular the ongoing efforts of her Office to pursue wherever possible opportunities to promote conditions conducive to the preferred solution of voluntary repatriation; encouraged the High Commissioner, on the basis of her broad humanitarian experience and expertise, to continue to explore and to undertake protection and assistance activities aimed at preventing conditions that give rise to refugee outflows, bearing in mind fundamental protection principles, in close coordination with the Governments concerned, and within an inter-agency, intergovernmental and non-governmental framework, as appropriate; reaffirmed its support for the High Commissioner's efforts, on the basis of specific requests from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations and with the consent of the concerned States, and taking into account the complementarities of the mandates and expertise of other relevant organizations, to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to persons displaced within their own country in specific situations calling for the particular expertise of the Office, especially where such efforts could contribute to the prevention or solution of refugee problems; reaffirmed the importance of incorporating environmental considerations into the programmes of UNHCR, especially in the least developed countries, in view of the impact on the environment of the large numbers of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the High Commissioner; recognized the need for the international community to explore methods and means better to address within the United Nations system the protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons, and called upon the High Commissioner to engage actively in further consultations on this priority issue with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, and with other appropriate international organizations and bodies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross; also recognized the value of addressing prevention, protection and solutions on a comprehensive regional basis, and encouraged the High Commissioner to consult with States, other relevant United Nations bodies and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, concerning possibilities for additional measures and initiatives in areas affected by complex humanitarian problems involving coerced population movements; reaffirmed the importance of promoting and disseminating refugee law and principles for the protection of refugees as well as of facilitating the prevention of and solutions to refugee problems, and encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen the promotion and training activities of her Office, inter alia, through increased cooperation with bodies and organizations concerned with human rights and humanitarian law; urged States, UNHCR and non-governmental organizations to pursue their efforts to foster greater public understanding and acceptance of people of different backgrounds and cultures, with a view to dispelling hostile, racist or xenophobic attitudes and other forms of intolerance towards foreigners, including refugees and asylum-seekers, displaced people and persons belonging to minorities; noted the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee problems, and reiterated its support for the High Commissioner's efforts to increase cooperation between her Office and the Commission on Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and other relevant international bodies and organizations; welcomed the further progress made by the High Commissioner in enhancing the capacity of her Office to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and encouraged her to provide full support to the coordination role of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, especially in major and complex emergencies; encouraged the High Commissioner to continue to cooperate fully, including within the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, with United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, in order to ensure an effective response to complex emergency situations; welcomed the establishment by the High Commissioner of the Partnership in Action Process in conjunction with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies as a means of strengthening and improving collaboration between the Office of the High Commissioner and non-governmental organizations in meeting greatly increased demands, expressed its support for the process of consultations through regional preparatory meetings as well as for the global conference at Oslo in June 1994 and invited Governments to provide financial support to this important initiative; expressed deep concern at conditions in a number of countries and regions that seriously endanger the delivery of humanitarian assistance and the security of the staff of the High Commissioner and other relief workers, deplored the recent loss of lives among personnel involved in humanitarian operations, urged support for initiatives taken by the High Commissioner and within the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the safety of United Nations and associated personnel, in particular the consideration of new measures to enhance the safety of such personnel, and called upon States and all parties to conflicts to take all necessary measures to ensure safe and timely access for humanitarian assistance and the security of international and local staff undertaking humanitarian work in the countries concerned; called upon all Governments and other donors to contribute to the programmes of the High Commissioner and, taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional and timely income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to UNHCR are met (resolution 48/116).

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[155] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 113):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/48/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/48/12/Add.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/391 and A/48/444;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/631;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.23-28, 33, 34, 38 and 39;
(e) Resolutions: 48/113 to 48/118;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/49/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/49/12/Add.1).

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New international humanitarian order

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continuing active support to the efforts to promote a new international humanitarian order; urged Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues; invited Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to them in order to identify opportunities for future action; called upon Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international cooperation in the humanitarian field; reiterated that international cooperation in the humanitarian field will facilitate better understanding, mutual respect, confidence and tolerance among countries and peoples, thus contributing to a more just and non-violent world; invited the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Independent Commission; encouraged the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to the international humanitarian activities required to promote a new humanitarian order; requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report on the progress made by them to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to review at its forty-ninth session the question of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 47/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/106).

Convening of a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants

At its forty-eighth session, 155/ the General Assembly took note of the proposal to convene a United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants; invited Member States, the specialized agencies, other international organizations, concerned United Nations bodies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to undertake reviews and submit recommendations to the Secretary-General with regard to the appropriateness of convening such a conference, taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the deliberations of the International Conference on Population and Development, as well as the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the recommendations received pursuant to paragraph 2 of the resolution (resolution 48/113).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/113).

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Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan

At its forty-eighth session, 155/ the Assembly welcomed with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute problems of the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons and in mobilizing assistance for them; urgently appealed to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, medical and material assistance to the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons; invited the international financial institutions and the specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, to bring the special needs of the Azerbaijani refugees and displaced persons to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation of refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan and to make available his good offices as required; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue her efforts to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/114).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/114).

International Conference on Central American Refugees

The General Assembly considered the question of the International Conference on Central American Refugees at its forty-third to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 43/118, 44/139, 45/141, 46/107 and 47/103).

At its forty-eighth session, 155/ the General Assembly took note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, and expressed its appreciation to UNHCR and UNDP for their substantial support to the process, and for the invaluable contribution of non-governmental organizations; urged the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico to continue to implement and follow up the programmes benefiting refugees, returnees and displaced persons in accordance with their national development plans; reaffirmed its conviction that the voluntary repatriation of refugees and the return of displaced persons to their countries or communities of origin continue to be a positive sign of the progress of peace in the region; also reaffirmed its conviction that the processes of return to and reintegration in the countries and communities of origin should continue to take place in conditions of dignity and security and with the necessary guarantees to ensure that the affected populations are included in the respective national development plans; supported the special attention that the Central American countries, Belize and Mexico were giving to the particular needs of refugee, repatriated and displaced women and children and to the measures being adopted to protect and improve the environment and to preserve ethnic and cultural values; requested the Secretary-General, UNHCR, UNDP and other organs of the United Nations system to continue their support for and involvement in the follow-up, implementation and evaluation of the humanitarian programmes developed within the framework of the Conference process; emphasized the importance of ensuring, upon the conclusion of the Conference process in May 1994, that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons are specifically reflected in a comprehensive and sustained concept of human development and that UNDP, with the collaboration of the High Commissioner, continues to support this approach in the post-Conference strategy; expressed its conviction that the work carried out through the integrated Conference process could serve as a valuable lesson to be applied in other regions of the world; called upon the international community, particularly the donor countries, to continue to strengthen their generous support for the Conference so as to consolidate the aims and objectives set at the Conference, and to continue to provide their valuable cooperation in the financing and implementation of the social and humanitarian programmes proposed for the period of transition to development, their own development programmes and those programmes relating to environmental protection which are designed to meet the needs of the uprooted populations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the process of the International Conference on Central American Refugees, including an analysis of achievements, obstacles and pending tasks (resolution 48/117).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/117).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/108 and 47/107).

At its forty-eighth session, 155/ the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; commended the Governments concerned for their sacrifices, for providing assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and for their efforts to promote voluntary repatriation and other measures taken in order to find appropriate and lasting solutions; expressed deep concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of large numbers of refugees and displaced persons in the countries concerned and the implications for the security environment and their long-term socio-economic development; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the specialized agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; expressed the hope that additional resources would be made available for general refugee programmes to keep pace with refugee needs; appealed to Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide adequate and sufficient financial, material and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees, voluntary returnees and displaced persons and victims of natural disasters and to the affected countries; requested all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to the protection of special needs of refugee women and children; called upon the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and United Nations humanitarian agencies to continue their efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, repatriation, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, including those refugees in urban areas; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize adequate financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in rural and urban areas affected by the presence of refugees, returnees and displaced persons; requested the High Commissioner to continue her efforts with the appropriate United Nations agencies, the Organization of African Unity and intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to consolidate and increase essential services to refugees, returnees and displaced persons; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 (resolution 48/118).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/118).

104. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. As at 1 January 1994, 112 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-seventh session, [156] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that more than one hundred States had ratified the Convention or had acceded thereto; urged those States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without further delay; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 47/108).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/108).

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[156] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/427;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 47/108;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.40, 42-45, 48, 49 and 52;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture was established by the General Assembly in 1981 (resolution 36/151) for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who had been tortured and to their relatives. The Fund is administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations by the Secretary-General with the advice of a Board of Trustees authorized to promote and solicit contributions and pledges. The current members of the Board are: Ms. Elizabeth Odio-Benito (Costa Rica), Mr. Ribot Hatano (Japan), Mr. Ivan Tosevski (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Mr. Amos Wako (Kenya) and Mr. Jaap Walkate (Netherlands, Chairman).

At its forty-seventh session, [157] the General Assembly expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals who had already contributed to the Fund; called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and invited Governments to make contributions to the Fund, preferably on a regular basis, in order to enable it to provide continuous support to projects that depend on recurrent grants (resolution 47/109).

In accordance with the arrangements for the management of the Fund (A/36/540, adopted by resolution 36/151), the Secretary-General prepares an annual report to the Assembly showing funds available, pledges and payments received and the expenditures made from the Fund. In 1993, the Assembly had before it the annual report (A/48/520) with a consolidated report on 10 years (1982-1992) of activities (annex I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 36/151).

Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child; *inter alia*, called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date (resolution 44/25). The Convention entered into force on 2 September 1990, on the thirtieth day

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[157] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/47/44);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/662;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.1;
(d) Resolution 47/109;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.40, 42-45, 48, 49 and 52;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 49, paragraph 1.

In accordance with article 43 of the Convention, the Committee on the Rights of the Child is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. The term of five of the members elected at the first session expired at the end of two years. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mrs. Hoda Badran (Egypt),** Mgr. Luis A. Bambaren Gastelumendi (Peru),* Mrs. Akila Belembaogo (Burkina Faso),* Mrs. Flora Corpuz-Eufemio (Philippines),** Mr. Thomas Hammarberg (Sweden),* Mr. Youri Kolosov (Russian Federation),* Miss Sandra Prunella Mason (Barbados),* Mr. Swithun Mombeshora (Zimbabwe),** Mrs. Marta Santos Pais (Portugal)** and Mrs. Marilia Sardenberg (Brazil).**

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* Term of office expires on 28 February 1995.

** Term of office expires on 28 February 1997.

At its forty-seventh session, 158/ the General Assembly recalled with deep satisfaction the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a major step in international efforts to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; called upon all States that had not done so to sign, ratify or accede to the Convention as a matter of priority; emphasized the importance of the strict compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; appealed to States parties that had made reservations to review the compatibility of their reservations with article 51 of the Convention and other relevant rules of international law; recognized the important role of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention; welcomed the constructive and useful results achieved by the Committee during its first session; approved the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions annually, each of up to three weeks' duration, as might be decided by the Committee in the light of its anticipated workload, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group for a preliminary review of

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158/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/47/41);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/428;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/47/667;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.1;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/789;
(f) Resolution 47/112;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.40, 42-45, 48, 49 and 52;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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reports from States parties; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 47/112).

As at 1 May 1994, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 159 States. In addition, 12 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/112).

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

In accordance with article 44, paragraph 5, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on its activities every two years.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Supplement No. 41 (A/49/41).

Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

At its forty-seventh session, [159] the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 47/113).

As at 1 April 1994, 80 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/113).

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[159] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (a)):

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/47/44);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 47/113;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.40, 42-45, 48, 49 and 52;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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Report of the Committee against Torture

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Hassib Ben Ammar (Tunisia),* Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),* Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),** Mr. Fawzi El Ibrashi (Egypt),* Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),* Mrs. Julia Iliopoulos-Strangas (Greece),** Mr. Hugo Lorenzo (Uruguay),* Mr. Mukunda Regmi (Nepal),** Mr. Bent Sorensen (Denmark)** and Mr. Alexander M. Yakovlev (Russian Federation).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

The Committee against Torture held its eleventh and twelfth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 8 to 19 November 1993 and from 18 to 29 April 1994. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

At its forty-seventh session, 159/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Committee against Torture; emphasized the importance of the strictest compliance by States parties with their obligations under the Convention; welcomed the attention that the Committee had given to the development of an effective system of reporting on the implementation of the Convention by States parties, and especially its revision of its general guidelines for the submission of reports by States parties, as well as its practice of formulating concluding observations after the consideration of such reports; welcomed also the continuing close contacts and exchange of information, reports and documents between the Committee and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture; reiterated its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; and invited all States ratifying or acceding to the Convention and those States parties which had not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention, and to consider the possibility of withdrawing their reservations to article 20 (resolution 47/113).

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At its forty-eighth session, 160/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee against Torture (decision 48/430).

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/49/44).

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Francisco José Aguilar Urbina (Costa Rica),** Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Tamás Bán (Hungary),** Mr. Marco Tulio Bruni Celli (Venezuela),** Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Omran El Shafei (Egypt),* Mrs. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),** Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica),** Mr. Kurt Herndl (Austria),* Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal),* Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),**

160/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/47/40 and A/48/40);
(b) Reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 3 (E/1992/23 and Add.1) and 1993, Supplement No. 2 (E/1993/22);
(c) Report of the Committee against Torture, Supplement No. 44 (A/48/44 and Add.1);
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/471, A/48/507 and Corr.1 and 2, A/48/508 and Corr.1, A/48/520 and A/48/560;
(e) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/280 and A/48/556;
(f) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/632 and Add.1 and 3;
(g) Resolutions 48/119, 48/120 and 48/148 and decisions 48/429 and 48/430;
(h) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.36-56;
(i) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

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Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),* Mr. Waleed Sadi (Jordan)* and
Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its forty-eighth session, 160/ the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the annual reports of the Human Rights Committee submitted to the Assembly at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolution 48/119).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/49/40).

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mrs. Madoe Virginie Ahodikpe (Togo),** Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),*
Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),** Mr. Abdel Halim Badawi (Egypt),*
Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),* Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),**
Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),** Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia),*
Mrs. María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueno (Spain),**
Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),* Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero
(Ecuador),* Mr. Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda),*
Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),** Mr. Bruno Simma (Germany),*
Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),** Mr. Philippe Texier (France),**
Mrs. Margerita Vysokajova (Czech Republic)** and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano
(Mexico).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1996.

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At its forty-eighth session, 160/ the General Assembly, inter alia, took note with appreciation of the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its sixth and seventh sessions (resolution 48/119).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its eighth, ninth and tenth sessions (E/1994/23).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 45/85, 46/111 and 47/111).

At its forty-eighth session, 160/ the General Assembly endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in that connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General within their respective spheres of competence; noted with satisfaction the interim report of the updated study by the independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of the human rights treaty system and requested that the Commission on Human Rights review the proposals contained in the independent expert's final report with a view to recommending further action; requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the functioning of the treaty bodies; again urged States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations and to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining and improving reporting procedures as well as enhancing coordination and information flow between the treaty bodies and with relevant United Nations bodies, including specialized agencies; urged States parties to notify the Secretary-General, as depository of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, of their acceptance of the amendments approved by the States parties, and the General Assembly in its resolution 47/111, for the purpose of funding the respective committees from the regular budget; called upon all States parties to fulfil without delay and in full their financial obligations, including their arrears, under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure that the two committees established

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under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment meet as scheduled until the amendments enter into force; requested the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to continue financing the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies from the available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations; and decided to continue giving priority consideration, at its forty-ninth session, to the conclusions and recommendations of the meetings of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, in the light of the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/120).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the fifth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, to be held at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 19 to 23 September 1994 (resolution 48/120).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its forty-eighth session, 160/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General to provide all facilities and assistance necessary for the promotion of the Convention, through the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights and the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights; invited the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on and promoting understanding of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the Convention, to be considered under the sub-item entitled "Implementation of human rights instruments" (resolution 48/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/148).

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(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms* 1/

New international humanitarian order

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 36/136).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Independent Commission; drew the attention of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission; requested the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions, and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Governments and organizations concerned and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the humanitarian field (resolution 42/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all States to cooperate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to work together to promote international cooperation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern; and invited Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international cooperation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments (resolution 42/121).

At its forty-seventh session, 161/ the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General, urged Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues; invited Governments to make available to the Secretary-General, on a voluntary basis, information and expertise on humanitarian issues of concern to

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* See also items 106 (Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance) and 107 (Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People).

161/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 96):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/37/145, A/38/450, A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2, A/41/472, A/43/734 and Add.1, A/45/524 and A/47/352;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/715;
- (c) Resolution 47/106;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.34-39 and 41-43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.89.

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them in order to identify opportunities for future action; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations and the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and to report on the progress made by them to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 47/106).

Document: report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/106).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its forty-seventh session, 162/ the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights might make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in that field among the regions, within the United Nations system, might be improved, invited States in areas where regional arrangements in the field of human rights do not yet exist to consider agreements with a view to the establishment within their respective regions of suitable regional machinery for the promotion and protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General, as foreseen in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to continue to strengthen exchanges between the United Nations and regional intergovernmental organizations dealing with human rights, and welcomed, in that connection, the fact that the Centre for Human Rights would continue to organize national, regional and subregional workshops and training courses for government officials engaged in the administration of justice and in the implementation of the international human rights instruments and that more countries in all regions of the world are expected to develop forms of cooperation and assistance with the Centre, in keeping with their specific needs; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 47/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/125).

162/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/502;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 47/125;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.53 and 56;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

At its forty-seventh session, 163/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for information materials on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind, and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact, and for effective use also to be made of the mass media, in particular radio and television and audiovisual technologies, in order to reach wider audiences, priority being given to children, young people and the disadvantaged, including those in isolated areas; urged all Member States to include in their educational curricula materials relevant to a comprehensive understanding of human rights issues, and encouraged all those responsible for training in law and its enforcement, the armed forces, medicine, diplomacy and other relevant fields to include appropriate human rights components in their programmes; stressed the need for close cooperation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the aims established for the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with regard to education for human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 47/128).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/128).

163/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 97 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/503;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/47/678/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 47/128;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/47/SR.54 and 56;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.92.

Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights should continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; decided that the approaches to future work within the United Nations system on human rights matters should take into account the content of the Declaration on the Right to Development and the need for the implementation thereof; and decided to consider the question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/123).

No advance documentation is expected.

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/130 and 47/130) under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that it was the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation; reaffirmed also that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular

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164/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/283, A/48/340, A/48/425, A/48/509 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr 1, A/48/575, A/48/589, A/48/590 and A/48/859;
(b) Report of the independent expert on conditions in Somalia (A/48/510);
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/210-E/1993/89, A/48/576, A/48/577, A/48/762 and A/48/859;
(d) Reports of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.2 and 4;
(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/795 and A/48/796;
(f) Resolutions 48/121 to 48/141 and 48/163 and decisions 48/321, 48/430 and 48/484;
(g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.36-58;
(h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(i) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.85-87 and 89.

in the developing countries, or that are intended to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, reaffirmed further that there was no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States; urged all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social systems; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; called upon the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session to continue giving priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/124).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly reiterated that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity; reaffirmed that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States, in cooperation with the Organization, to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur; called upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in the field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant international instruments, and to refrain from activities that were inconsistent with that international framework; considered that international cooperation in the field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security; affirmed that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity, and should not be used for political ends; expressed its conviction that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributed to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms; stressed, in that context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries; requested the Commission on Human Rights, at its fiftieth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in that regard on the basis of resolution 48/125 and of Commission resolution 1993/59; consider the matter at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/125).

No advance documentation is expected.

Decade for human rights education

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly appealed to all Governments to step up their efforts to eradicate illiteracy and to direct education towards the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; urged governmental and non-governmental educational agencies to intensify their efforts to establish and implement programmes of human rights education, as recommended in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; requested the Commission on Human Rights, in cooperation with Member States, human rights treaty-monitoring bodies, other appropriate bodies and competent non-governmental organizations, to consider proposals for a United Nations decade for human rights education, which should be incorporated by the Secretary-General into a plan of action for such a decade and submitted, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, with a view to the proclamation of a decade for human rights education; and decided to consider the matter at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/127)

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/127).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly encouraged the continuing efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate; encouraged Governments to give serious consideration to inviting the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries so as to enable him to fulfil his mandate even more effectively; recommended that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including work on the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with

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international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration; welcomed the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages; urged all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration; and decided to consider the question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/128).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, considering that the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms is one of the basic purposes of the United Nations enshrined in its Charter and of high importance to the Organization, and noting the difficult financial situation of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, supported the efforts of the Secretary-General to enhance the role and importance of the Centre as the coordinating unit, within the United Nations system, of bodies dealing with the promotion and the protection of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to make additional proposals to increase further the resources of the human rights programme in 1994-1995, so as to enable the Centre fully to discharge its duties implementing all the mandates assigned to it by the Assembly and other legislative bodies; welcomed the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning the strengthening of the Centre, as contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; 165/ took note of the statement by the Secretary-General in his report concerning the implications of organizational changes in the Secretariat that he would propose to use the remaining vacant posts now available in the Secretariat in the light of new initiatives and emerging mandates and priorities; requested the Secretary-General and Member States to ensure that appropriate additional resources from within the existing and future regular budgets of the United Nations are accorded to the Centre to enable it to carry out, in full and on time, the mandates contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session and a final report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the strengthening of the Centre and on the measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 48/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/129).

165/ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

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Right to development

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for all countries, in particular the developing countries; took note with interest of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.4/1993/16); requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session concrete proposals on the effective implementation and promotion of the Declaration on the Right to Development, taking into account the views expressed on the issue at the forty-ninth session of the Commission as well as any further comments and recommendations that might be submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of Commission resolution 1993/22; noted with appreciation the convening of the first meeting of the Working Group on the Right to Development from 8 to 19 November 1993 at Geneva; requested the Secretary-General to continue coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration; urged all relevant bodies of the United Nations system, particularly the specialized agencies, when planning their programmes of activities, to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to enhance their cooperation in its application; urged the regional commissions and regional intergovernmental organizations to convene meetings of governmental experts and representatives of non-governmental and grass-roots organizations for the purpose of seeking agreements for the implementation of the Declaration through international cooperation; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission at its fiftieth session and the Assembly at its forty-ninth session of the activities of the organizations, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration; called upon the Commission to continue to make proposals to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right and the report of the Working Group on the Right to Development; and decided to consider the question at its forty-ninth session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 48/130).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/130).

Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/157).

At its forty-fourth to forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137 and 47/138).

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the item at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/51).

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At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General and noting the high level of requests for electoral assistance by Member States, commended the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the United Nations, requested that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the proposed guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility for ensuring free and fair elections lies with Governments, and also requested the Electoral Assistance Unit of the Secretariat to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, the responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided; requested that the United Nations attempt to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that provisions can be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission; recommended that the United Nations, in order to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in Member States requesting assistance, provide assistance before and after elections have taken place, including needs-assessment missions aimed at recommending programmes which might contribute to the consolidation of the democratization process; recalled the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation and the establishment by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme of a separate fund, the Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to Electoral Processes, and calls upon Member States to consider contributing to the funds; stressed the importance of coordination by the focal point within the United Nations system, commends the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat for the advisory services and technical assistance it provides and the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme for the technical assistance they provide to requesting Member States, and requested the focal point to strengthen its collaboration with the Centre, including through an exchange of personnel when appropriate, and with the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development and UNDP, and inform them of requests submitted in the area of electoral assistance; recommended that the United Nations continue and strengthen its coordination of election preparation and observation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have an interest in such activities; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Unit with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the United Nations and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its mandate; recommended that, on the basis of the guidelines proposed in his report and on the basis of experience acquired over the last two years, the Secretary-General provide a revised set of guidelines for consideration at its forty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of resolutions 47/138 and 48/131, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on the validity of the guidelines in the light of experience (resolution 48/131).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/131).

Strengthening of the rule of law

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights that a comprehensive programme be established within the United Nations and under the coordination of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures which have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law; expressed its conviction that such a programme should be able to provide, upon the request of the interested Government, technical and financial assistance for the implementation of national plans of action as well as specific projects for the reform of penal and correctional establishments and the education and training of lawyers, judges and security forces in human rights, and in any other sphere of activity relevant to the good functioning of the rule of law; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the request contained in section II, paragraph 70, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 165/ to submit concrete proposals to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session containing alternatives for the establishment, structure, operational modalities and funding of the proposed programme, taking into account existing programmes and activities already undertaken by the Centre for Human Rights, and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session in the light of the proposals of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/132).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/132).

International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 45/164, in which it proclaimed 1993 the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health, noting the need to continue strengthening the initiatives taken as a result of the Year, and recalling the request to the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities that it should complete its consideration of the draft universal declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples, requested that reports of the three technical meetings, first provided for in paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 46/128, be included in the final assessment proceedings provided for in paragraph 12 of the same resolution and that their conclusions be included in the report of the Coordinator for the Year to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and requested the Coordinator for the Year, in the report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the activities developed and the results achieved within the context of the Year, to include an account of the response of the United Nations system to the needs of indigenous people (resolution 48/133).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Coordinator for the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, 1993 (resolution 48/133).

Plight of street children

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a major contribution to the protection of the rights of all children, expressed grave concern at the continued growth in number of incidents world wide and at reports of street children being involved in or affected by serious crime, drug abuse, violence and prostitution; urged Governments to continue actively to seek comprehensive solutions to tackle the problems of street children and to take measures to restore their full participation in society and to provide, inter alia, adequate nutrition, shelter, health care and education; strongly urged Governments to respect fundamental human rights, particularly the right to life, and to take urgent measures to prevent the killing of street children and to combat torture and violence against street children; called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; called upon the international community to support, through effective international cooperation, the efforts of States to improve the situation of street children, and encouraged States parties to the Convention, in preparing their reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to bear that problem in mind and to consider requesting, or indicating their need for, technical advice and assistance for initiatives aimed at improving the situation of street children, in accordance with article 45 of the Convention; reiterated its invitation to the Committee on the Rights of the Child to consider the possibility of a general comment on street children; called upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, within their mandates, to pay particular attention to the plight of street children; and decided to consider the question further at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/136).

No advance documentation is expected.

Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly called upon the Commission on Human Rights to examine ways and means to promote and protect effectively the rights of persons belonging to minorities, as set out in the Declaration; invited the Secretary-General to continue the dissemination of information on the Declaration and the promotion of understanding thereof, including, as appropriate, in the context of the training of United Nations personnel; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/138).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/138).

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, 164/ the General Assembly, affirming its commitment to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 165/ adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; requested the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights, and through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 48/141).

Subsequently, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) of General Assembly resolution 48/141, appointed Mr. José Ayala Lasso (Ecuador) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term of office beginning on 28 February 1994. The Assembly approved the appointment on 14 February 1994 (decision 48/321).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/49/36);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/141).

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in Cuba

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba; and requested the appointed special representative to report the result of his endeavours to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/68). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1991/252.

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to designate the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as its Special Rapporteur to review the situation of human rights in Cuba; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session as well as to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Commission resolution 1992/61). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/236. Subsequently, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth was appointed Special Rapporteur. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

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At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly expressed its full support for the work of the Special Rapporteur; called upon the Government of Cuba to adopt measures proposed by the Special Rapporteur; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/142).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights again extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one more year and requested him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1994/71).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/71).

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur (A/48/600, annex); welcomed the sending of human rights monitors to the border between Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and called upon the Government of Iraq to allow immediate and unconditional stationing of human rights monitors throughout the country, especially the southern marsh area; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all assistance necessary to carry out his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/144).

166/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/858;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/92-S/25341, A/48/525, A/48/526 and Add.1, A/48/561, A/48/562, A/48/577, A/48/578, A/48/579, A/48/584, A/48/600 and Add.1 and A/48/601;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.3;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/797;
(e) Resolutions 48/142 to 48/154 and decisions 48/430 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.36-55;
(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/48/85 and 87.

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At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further year and requested him to report periodically to the Commission on the situation of human rights in Iraq, and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-first session; requested the Secretary-General to provide appropriate additional resources, within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the sending of human rights monitors; and also requested him to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance in performing his task (Commission resolution 1994/74).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/74).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative of the Commission on Human Rights (A/48/526, annex) and the considerations and observations contained therein; expressed its deep concern at continuing reports of violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, during its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 48/145).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the final report of the Special Representative of the Commission and the observations contained therein; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54, for a further year; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups, such as the Baha'is, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1994/73).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1994/73).

The situation in the Sudan

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly recommended that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention

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to the situation of human rights in the Sudan; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/142).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and with the people of the Sudan and to investigate and report to the Commission at its fiftieth session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, including any progress made there towards the full restoration of human rights and compliance with international human rights instruments and international humanitarian law; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1993/60).

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly, noting with appreciation the efforts of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights, recommended that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invited the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent attention to the question at its fiftieth session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/147).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for an additional year and requested him to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate (Commission resolution 1994/79).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/79).

The situation in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his interim report (A/48/578, annex) and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/150).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers, and requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance (Commission resolution 1994/85).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/150);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/85).

Human rights in Haiti

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to prepare a report on the situation of human rights in Haiti and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and a report to the Commission at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/77).

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur for his interim report on the situation of human rights in Haiti (A/48/561, annex) and supported the recommendations contained therein; and decided to keep the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti under review during its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/151).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its deep concern about the considerable worsening of the human rights situation in Haiti since the coup d'état in September 1991 and the resulting increase in violations of human rights and decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one more year, requesting him to submit a provisional report on the situation of human rights in Haiti to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and a final report to the Commission at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1994/80).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/80).

The situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1984, requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). Since then the

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mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan has been renewed annually with a request to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission on Human Rights.

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/48/584, annex) and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, decided to keep under consideration during its forty-ninth session the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 48/152).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session (Commission resolution 1994/84).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/84).

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305).

At its forty-eighth session, 166/ the General Assembly strongly condemned the abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a war crime; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly not later than 31 January 1994; and decided to continue the consideration of the question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/143).

On 29 January 1994, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in resolution 48/143 (A/48/858).

At the same session, 166/ the General Assembly commended the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the territories of the successor States of the former Yugoslavia for his reports; expressed its grave concern at the Special Rapporteur's detailed reports of massive and systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); urged the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate and in particular to provide him with adequate staff based in the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to ensure

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effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there and coordination with other United Nations bodies involved; requested the Secretary-General to give all other necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to fulfil his mandate; and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session to request the Special Rapporteur to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/153).

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights condemned categorically all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law by all sides; condemned anew the heinous acts identified by the Special Rapporteur as elements of "ethnic cleansing"; expressed its outrage that the systematic practice of rape continued to be used as a weapon of war against women and children and as an instrument of "ethnic cleansing", and recognized that rape in those circumstances constitutes a war crime; decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, and requested that he continue to submit periodic reports, as appropriate, to the Commission and the General Assembly, and to request the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council and to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to assist in the implementation of the resolution and, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/153, to provide the Special Rapporteur, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, with additional resources and all other necessary assistance to enable him to fulfil his mandate, in particular, to provide for the appointment of field staff in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to provide first-hand, timely reports on the situation of human rights there (Commission resolution 1994/72).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic reports of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1994/72).

Situation of human rights in South Africa

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights established the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (resolution 2 (XXIII)). Since then, its mandate has been regularly renewed.

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights decided to renew for a further period of two years the mandate of the Ad Hoc Working Group and requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to continue to examine the situation regarding the violations of human rights in South Africa and to submit an interim report to the Commission at its fiftieth session and a final report at its fifty-first session. The Commission also requested the Ad Hoc Working Group to submit a brief preliminary report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (Commission resolution 1993/9).

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At its substantive session of 1993, the Economic and Social Council approved the Commission's decision contained in its resolution 1993/9 (Council decision 1993/257).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (Council decision 1993/257).

Situation of human rights in southern Lebanon

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights called upon Israel to put an end immediately to the continued violations of human rights in southern Lebanon and to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council which demand the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territories and respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; also called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and the west Bekaa, to comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, specifically the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof; and (b) to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session and to the Commission at its fifty-first session on the results of his efforts in that regard (Commission resolution 1994/83).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1994/83).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. 165/

At its forty-eighth session, 167/ the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; endorsed the recommendation of the Conference that the Secretary-General, the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights should take further action with a view to the full implementation of all recommendations of the Conference; requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved

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167/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/859;
(b) Reports of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.2 and 4;
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/795 and A/48/796;
(d) Resolution 48/121 and decision 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.50 and 54;
(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference and decided to include in the agenda of its forthcoming sessions, under the item entitled "Human rights questions", a standing sub-item entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action" (resolution 48/121).

Other specific suggestions of the World Conference, such as the establishment of an International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, were adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session by a separate resolution (48/133). At that session, the Assembly also created the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in response to section II A, paragraphs 17 and 18, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (resolution 48/141). (See item 104 (b) above.)

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; and requested the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to take fully into account the recommendations contained in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and to include in its report the measures undertaken to implement those recommendations (Commission resolution 1994/95).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/121).

105. Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts

The item entitled "Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Cuba (A/48/242).

Need to adopt efficient international measures for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its forty-eighth session, 168/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned by the persistence of the practice of the use of children for prostitution, sexual abuse and other activities, which might also often constitute exploitation of child labour, and deeply disturbed by the persistence of the practice of the sale of children and other practices, which might be

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168/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 172):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/634;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/798;
(c) Resolutions 48/156 and 48/157;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.36-55;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.43;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

linked to related disappearances, illegal adoptions, abandonment, kidnapping and abductions for commercial purposes, requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider, during its fiftieth session, the creation of a working group to study, as a matter of priority and in close contact with the Special Rapporteur, the elaboration of guidelines for a possible draft convention on the issues related to the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, as well as the basic measures required for preventing and eradicating those serious problems; requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a provisional report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to consider the question at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts" (resolution 48/156).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the provisional report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 48/156).

Protection of children affected by armed conflicts

At its forty-eighth session, 168/ the General Assembly, convinced that children affected by armed conflicts require the special protection of the international community and that there is a need for all States to work towards the alleviation of their plight, urged all Member States to continue seeking comprehensive improvement of the situation, taking appropriate and concrete measures to alleviate it; requested bodies and organizations of the United Nations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, within the scope of their respective mandates, to cooperate in order to ensure more effective action in addressing the problem of children affected by armed conflicts; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on those concrete measures which had been taken to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflicts; requested the Secretary-General to appoint an expert, working in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations Children's Fund, to undertake a comprehensive study of the question, including the participation of children in armed conflict, as well as the relevance and adequacy of existing standards, and to make specific recommendations on ways and means of preventing children from being affected by armed conflicts and of improving the protection of children in armed conflicts and on measures to ensure effective protection of those children, including from indiscriminate use of all weapons of war, especially anti-personnel mines, and to promote their physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration, in particular, measures to ensure proper medical care and adequate nutrition, taking into account the recommendations by the World Conference on Human Rights and the Committee on the Rights of the Child; requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the study to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; and decided to consider the question at that session under the item entitled "Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts" (resolution 48/157).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the concrete measures taken to alleviate the situation of children in armed conflicts (resolution 48/157);

(b) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the study of the situation of children in armed conflicts (resolution 48/157).

106. Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance

At its forty-eighth session, 169/ the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/57, proclaimed 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance; invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to assume the role of lead organization for the Year; requested it to prepare, in accordance with its General Conference resolution 5.6, a declaration on tolerance; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance" (resolution 48/126).

No advance documentation is expected.

107. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-eighth session, 170/ the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, commencing on 10 December 1994, the period from 1 January to 9 December 1994 to be set aside for planning for the Decade in partnership with indigenous people; decided that the goal of the Decade should be the strengthening of international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health; also decided that, beginning in the first year of the Decade, one day of every year should be observed as the International Day of Indigenous People; requested the Secretary-General to appoint the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights as the Coordinator for the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary fund for the Decade, and authorized him to accept and administer

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169/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/210-E/1993/89;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.2;
(c) Resolution 48/126;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.50 and 52;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.85.

170/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 114 (b)):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/48/632/Add.2;
(b) Resolution 48/163;
(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/48/SR.50 and 54;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.86.

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voluntary contributions from Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other private institutions and individuals for the purpose of funding projects and programmes during the Decade; requested that the meeting to be convened in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/128 to review the Year also consider preparations for the Decade, giving full participation to indigenous people, particularly with regard to the elaboration of a detailed plan of action, including an evaluation mechanism, and the establishment of a funding plan for the Decade, and that the meeting report to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it a preliminary report at its forty-ninth session and a final report at its fiftieth session on a comprehensive programme of action for the Decade; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (resolution 48/163).

Document: Preliminary report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/163).

108. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors: 3/

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities

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reported on. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by ACABQ, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-eighth session, 171/ the General Assembly recognized that the Board of Auditors conducted its reviews in a comprehensive manner, as stipulated in regulation 12.5 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, and expressed its appreciation to the Board for the action-oriented and concrete recommendations contained in its reports; accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors for the year ended 31 December 1992 regarding the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; also accepted the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors; noted with concern that the Board of Auditors issued a qualified audit opinion on the financial statements of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and, in that connection, reaffirmed the importance of compliance with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, especially regulations 4.1 and 13.2; approved all the recommendations and conclusions of the Board of Auditors; and requested UNHCR to implement better financial management systems that would permit an effective and economic delivery of its programme and reduce persistent over-obligation of funds (resolution 48/216 A).

171/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors in its report for the period ended 31 December 1991: A/48/516;
    (ii) Accounting standards: A/48/530;
    (iii) Recovery of misappropriated funds from staff members and former staff members: A/48/572;
    (iv) Independent audits and management reviews of activities of the United Nations system: A/48/587;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations for remedial action of the Board of Auditors: A/48/230;
(c) Financial reports:
    (i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/48/5/Add.4);
    (ii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/48/5/Add.5);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/752 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 48/112, 48/216 A to D and decisions 48/484 and 48/487;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.19, 20, 22, 23, 29, 51 and 52;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 91.

At the same session, the General Assembly recognized the role of the Board of Auditors in carrying out comprehensive and financial audits of the United Nations and its organizations and programmes; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, and requested the Board to consider the report when it followed up on its recommendations in its report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; noted with deep concern that, with a few commendable exceptions, most United Nations organizations and programmes had taken no steps to address the requests contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 47/211; urged the executive heads of the International Trade Centre, the United Nations University, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation to comply fully with paragraphs 9 and 10 of its resolution 47/211; reiterated its request to the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to submit reports on measures taken or to be taken in response to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, including timetables for their implementation, to the Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session, through ACABQ; requested the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes, in preparing the above-mentioned reports, to give particular attention to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors regarding procurement, the employment of consultants and property accountability in field missions and, in that connection, requested the Board, in its audits for the biennium 1992-1993, to give particular attention to those matters; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes, at the same time as the recommendations of the Board of Auditors are submitted to the Assembly, through ACABQ, to provide the Assembly with their responses and to indicate measures that would be taken to implement those recommendations, with appropriate timetables; and also requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to draw attention in such reports to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, the implementation of which would require action by the Assembly (resolution 48/216 B).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards; took note of the United Nations system accounting standards contained in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to take those standards into account in the preparation of their financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1993; and also took note of the plans of the organizations for the application and development of the United Nations system accounting standards, as reflected in paragraphs 9 and 11 of the report of the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly, through ACABQ, at its fifty-first session (resolution 48/216 C).

At the same session, the General Assembly invited the Board of Auditors, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through ACABQ, on the implications of extending the term of office of members of the Board of Auditors to four or six years (resolution 48/216 D).

The General Assembly did not take action, at the first part of its forty-eighth session, on the reports of the Secretary-General on the recovery of misappropriated funds (A/48/572) and on independent audits and management reviews of activities of the United Nations system (A/48/587). It is expected that these reports will be considered at the resumed forty-eighth session of the Assembly.

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

  (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/49/5);

  (ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/49/5/Add.1);

  (iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/49/5/Add.2);

  (iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/49/5/Add.3);

  (v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/49/5/Add.4);

  (vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/49/5/Add.5);

  (vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/49/5/Add.6);

  (viii) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/49/5/Add.7);

  (ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/49/5/Add.8);

  (x) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/49/5/Add.9);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Response to the recommendations of the Board of Auditors to the General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, indicating measures to be taken to implement those recommendations, with appropriate timetables (resolution 48/216 B);

  (ii) Implications of extending the term of office of members of the Board of Auditors (resolution 48/216 D);

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(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 47/211), A/48/230;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

109. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations 1/

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I) and took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (ibid., sect. II).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 42/211, 43/174, 44/103, 45/177, 45/254 C, 45/255, 46/220 and 46/232, decision 46/467 and resolutions 47/212 A and B and 47/213, decision 47/455 and resolutions 48/217 and 48/218).

At its forty-eighth session, 172/ the General Assembly expressed concern at the inadequate implementation of Assembly mandates in some cases and the undertaking of non-mandated measures in other cases; and stressed again the importance of sustained, timely and substantive dialogue and consultations between the Member States and the Secretary-General (resolution 48/218,

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172/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 121):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-third session: Supplement No. 16 (A/48/16);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/277, A/48/281, A/48/428 and A/48/452;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/420 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/48/460 and Corr.1, A/48/640 and A/48/876;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/801 and Add.1;
(e) Resolutions 48/217 and 48/218 and decisions 48/458, 48/459 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.7-14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 42, 46, 62 and 64;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 92 and 94.

sect. I.A). The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on programme planning; reaffirmed that the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 constituted the principal policy directive of the United Nations; noted that in its present format the medium-term plan had a limited impact on the work of the Organization; regretted that a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan had not been provided as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 47/214; noted with appreciation the recommendation by the Committee for Programme and Coordination that consideration be given to the possibility of replacing the current medium-term plan by a document prepared along a different format as outlined in part two, paragraph 233, of its report, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan, taking into account resolution 48/218 and the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and decided to give that issue in-depth consideration at its forty-ninth session on the basis of the relevant documentation; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in accordance with regulation 3.11 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation and taking into account the relevant conclusions and recommendations of CPC at its thirty-third session (ibid., sect. I.B). The Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring and efficiency of the Secretariat; also took note of the indication by the Secretary-General in his statement to the Fifth Committee at its 24th meeting that the Secretariat could not enter into a phase of consolidation; regretted that the report of the Secretary-General did not provide an analysis of the effects of the restructuring on programmes as requested by the Assembly in its resolutions 46/232 and 47/212 A and B and did not include proposals on decentralization measures; requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session, through CPC and ACABQ, an analytical report on all aspects of the restructuring of the Secretariat and its effects on the programmes, including those relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and transnational corporations; reaffirmed section II, paragraph 8, of its resolution 47/212 B and requested the Secretary-General to take that paragraph into account in formulating his forthcoming proposals on decentralization measures; reiterated its requests relating to the International Trade Centre and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in section I, paragraphs 3 (b) and (c), of its resolution 47/212 B, and stressed the need for the Secretary-General to implement fully and promptly the decisions of the Assembly contained therein; recalled section VIII of its resolution 44/201 A on the desirability of the establishment of unified conference services at Vienna; and stressed the need for the establishment of unified conference services at Vienna as soon as possible and requested the Secretary-General to report on their establishment no later than at its forty-ninth session (ibid., sect. I.C). The Assembly stressed that, once approved by the Assembly, high-level posts should be filled promptly in order to enable the relevant entities to function properly and undertake the implementation of their mandates without undue delays; decided to keep under review the number and distribution of high-level posts, including those financed from extrabudgetary resources, and requested the Secretary-General to provide a clear rationale for the establishment of such posts in the context of future proposals he might make; and decided, in the context of section I.C, paragraph 6, of resolution 48/218, to maintain the current approved senior management arrangement for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (ibid., sect. I.D). The Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on procedures and norms for the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts, regretted that the Secretary-General did not provide a report on those issues and further requested that such a report be submitted through CPC and ACABQ, to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session; also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on accountability and responsibility of programme managers in the United Nations, and regretted that the report did not provide an adequate response to the requests of the Assembly in its resolutions 46/185 B and 46/189, 47/212 B and 47/214, section V, paragraph 2; took note with appreciation of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on accountability and oversight in the United Nations Secretariat and of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon; endorsed the recommendations of CPC on the establishment of a transparent and effective system of accountability and responsibility no later than 1 January 1995, as contained in paragraphs 243 to 245 of its report; requested the Secretary-General to include in the system of accountability and responsibility the following elements, taking into account relevant experiences within and outside the United Nations system: (a) the establishment of clear responsibility for programme delivery, including performance indicators as a measure of quality control; (b) a mechanism ensuring that programme managers are accountable for the effective management of the personnel and financial resources allocated to them; (c) performance evaluation for all officials, including senior officials, with objectives and performance indicators; and (d) effective training of staff in financial and management responsibilities; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the establishment of the system to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through CPC and ACABQ (ibid., sect. I.E). The Assembly recalled the need for the establishment of a system of responsibility and accountability for United Nations officials, as called for in section I.E of resolution 48/218; reaffirmed the role of the Board of Auditors as an external control mechanism pursuant to resolution 74 (I), other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, for oversight, monitoring and control by the Assembly of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations; recognized the role of the Joint Inspection Unit in accordance with its mandate, contained in resolution 31/192; reaffirmed the existing mandates of relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies of the Assembly in the field of administration, budgetary and management matters; also reaffirmed its decision 47/454; emphasized the need to ensure respect for the separate and distinct roles and functions of external and internal oversight mechanisms and also to strengthen the external oversight control mechanisms; stressed that oversight mechanisms should guarantee full respect for the individual rights of staff members and due process of law; requested the Panel of External Auditors and the Board of Auditors to provide their views on how oversight functions could be improved, according to current reporting procedures, and in that regard decided to consider the relevant report of the Joint Inspection Unit; resolved that the decision to establish an additional independent entity, taking into account Article 97 of the Charter, to enhance oversight functions, in particular with regard to evaluation, audit, investigation and compliance, be taken subject to the definition of its modalities, including its relationship with existing control mechanisms; stressed, in that regard, that any administrative structure

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should be aimed at ensuring efficiency and cost-effectiveness, especially with regard to programme delivery; and decided, in that regard, to continue consideration of the issue at the earliest possible opportunity during the current session (resolution 48/218, sect. I). The Assembly decided to study the possibility of the establishment of a new jurisdictional and procedural mechanism or of the extension of mandates and improvement of the functioning of existing jurisdictional and procedural mechanisms; also decided to that end to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts in the legal and financial fields which would work in consultation with the relevant existing bodies and submit a report to the Assembly with specific recommendations no later than at its forty-ninth session; further decided that the working group would consist of 25 members and invited the President of the General Assembly to define the composition of the working group, with due regard for equitable geographical representation, and to convene it as soon as possible and no later than 31 March 1994; requested the Secretary-General to provide the working group with the necessary services; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the issue to be addressed by the working group, and to bring those views to the attention of the working group, as well as to the attention of the Assembly; invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to fund the activities of the working group; and decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the recovery of misappropriated funds to the Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session and requested ACABQ to comment on it (resolution 48/218, sect. III).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/49/7 and addenda);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-fourth session: Supplement No. 16 (A/49/16);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan (resolution 48/218, sect. I.B);

(ii) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan (resolution 48/218, sect. I.B);

(iii) Analytical report on all aspects of the restructuring of the Secretariat and its effects on the programmes, including those relating to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and transnational corporations (resolution 48/218, sect. I.C);

(iv) Establishment of unified conference services at Vienna (resolution 48/218, sect. I.C);

(v) Procedures and norms for the creation, suppression, reclassification, conversion and redeployment of posts (resolution 48/218, sect. I.E);

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(vi) Establishment of a transparent and effective system of accountability and responsibility (resolution 48/218, sect. I.E);

(vii) Jurisdictional and procedural mechanisms for the proper management of resources and funds of the United Nations (resolution 48/218, sect. [illegible]I), A/49/98 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General

(i) Note transmitting the views of the Panel of External Auditors and the Board of Auditors on how oversight functions could be improved (resolution 48/218, sect. II);

(ii) Note transmitting the report of the ad hoc intergovernmental working group of experts established under resolution 48/218 (resolution 48/218, sect. III).

With respect to the Joint Inspection Unit, the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, 173/ inter alia, took note with appreciation of the report of the Unit for the period 1992-1993, of its work programme for 1993 and of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit; requested the Unit to study carefully all problems arising during the start-up phase of peace-keeping operations; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the report of ACABQ, to include in the report called for in its decision 47/454 and to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session proposals regarding the procedures for selecting Inspectors, with a view to improving the selection process, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General and the Joint Inspection Unit to study and to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on means by which the Unit could enhance its inspection and evaluation of specific fields of activities, such as peace-keeping operations, humanitarian assistance, operational activities for development and technical and financial matters and decided to keep under review some of the proposals of the Unit contained in paragraph 40 of its annual report for 1992-1993 (resolution 48/221).

173/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 125):

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/48/34);
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/47/755;
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/383;
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/61 and Add.1, A/48/72 and Add.1, A/48/78 and Add.1, A/48/83 and Add.1, A/48/129 (listing the work programme of the Unit for 1993), A/48/420 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/48/421 and Add.1 and A/48/606;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/740;
(f) Resolution 48/221;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.11, 15, 16, 18 and 29;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit, Supplement No. 34 (A/49/34);

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Reports as listed in the Unit's work programme for 1994, A/49/111;

(ii) Advancement of the status of women in the Secretariat, A/49/176;

(iii) Toward a new system of performance appraisal in the United Nations Secretariat: requirements for successful implementation, A/49/219;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Unit for 1994 and the preliminary work programme for 1995 and beyond, A/49/111.

110. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 1/

At its forty-eighth session, 174/ the General Assembly adopted the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993: the final budget appropriations for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 48/219 A) and the final income estimates for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 48/219 B). At that session, the Assembly: (a) approved provisionally the revised estimates of expenditure and income for the biennium 1992-1993 as reflected in the second performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium; (b) decided to consider in detail the second performance report at its resumed forty-eighth session; (c) noted that the budget performance report was not in accordance with section XXVI, paragraph 3, of its resolution 47/219 A with respect to timeliness and transparency, and requested the Secretary-General to comply with the above-mentioned resolution; (d) reiterated its endorsement of the recommendation of the Board of Auditors contained in paragraphs 193 to 196 of its report that payments to supernumerary staff should not have been effected without prior approval of the General Assembly; (e) noted that such approval had not been requested and that, therefore, such payments were not authorized by the Assembly; (f) requested the Secretary-General to provide all information on all aspects of the use of supernumeraries during the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 in a written report to the Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session; and (g) invited the Board of Auditors to include in its audit of the regular budget accounts for the biennium 1992-1993 the question of supernumeraries as well as its findings concerning vacancies in regular budget

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174/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 122):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/47/61 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/48/745;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/804;
(d) Resolutions 48/219 A and B and decisions 48/460 and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.39, 40 and 44;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

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posts resulting from the deployment of staff to peace-keeping operations and the impact of such vacancies on salaries and common staff costs incurred during the biennium (decision 48/460).

It is expected that the following reports of the Secretary-General will be deferred from the forty-eighth to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/47/17 and A/C.5/48/3);

(b) Costs of staff representation activities (A/C.5/47/59);

(c) Review of travel and related entitlements for members of organs and subsidiary organs and staff members of the United Nations (A/C.5/47/61 and Corr.1 and A/C.5/48/14);

(d) Elaboration of workload standards for conference-servicing staff within the United Nations system (A/C.5/47/67);

(e) Request for final appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 on an ex post facto basis (A/C.5/47/77 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(f) Second performance report on the programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 (A/C.5/48/48 and Corr.1 and addenda).

111. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 4/

At its forty-eighth session, 175/ the General Assembly considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with regulation 3.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. It approved appropriations for the biennium 1994-1995 in the amount of $2,580,200,200 and income estimates in the amount of $477,401,700

175/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 123):

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995: Supplement No. 6 (A/48/6/Rev.1);
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: Supplement No. 7 (A/48/7 and addenda), A/48/745 and A/48/920;
(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-third session: Supplement No. 16 (A/48/16);
(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/502 and Add.1-3 and A/48/589;
(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/811 and Add.1 and 2 and A/48/938 and Corr.1;
(f) Resolutions 48/228 A and B, 48/229, 48/230 A and B, 48/231 A to C, 48/232, 48/252 A to C and decisions 48/481 and 48/484;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.24, 26-28, 30-47, 60, 64 and 65;
(h) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 89, 92 and 94.

(resolutions 48/231 A and B). The Assembly had decided at its forty-seventh session that the level of the contingency fund would be set at $20 million (resolution 47/213). The Assembly further noted that a balance of $16,044,100 remained in the contingency fund (resolution 48/230 A, sect. IX). At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted resolutions on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1994-1995 (resolution 48/229) and on the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1994-1995 (resolution 48/232).

At its 89th plenary meeting, on 14 February 1994, the General Assembly, on the proposal of its President, amended the title of agenda item 123 (Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995) by deleting the word "proposed", in view of the fact that it had adopted the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 on 23 December 1993

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the emoluments, pension scheme and conditions of service for the members of the International Court of Justice (resolutions 48/252 A to C).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, Supplement No. 7 (A/49/7) and Supplement No. 7A (A/49/7/Add.1-);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/49/16);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: First programme budget performance report for the biennium 1994-1995.

The General Assembly also decided to consider the following general questions relating to the programme budget and questions relating to specific sections of the budget.

Construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok

At the forty-ninth session, the Secretary-General will submit a report on the construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 41/213 and 42/211).

Reformulation of activities in the programme budget for 1994-1995

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the reformulation of activities, especially under sections 9 (Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis) and 10 (Department for Development Support and Management Services), of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/228 A).

Review of the staffing of the Office of the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva

At its forty-eighth session, 175/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the staffing of the Office of the Director-General on the basis of a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/228 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/228 A).

Comprehensive study of the requirements for the provision of adequate conference services

The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session a comprehensive study on the organization, management and human resources requirements for the provision of adequate conference services as a basis for the consideration of his proposals for the regular budget for the biennium 1996-1997, and to provide Member States with previous studies on this matter that were carried out during the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 48/228 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/228 A).

Performance report on the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa

At its forty-eighth session, 175/ the General Assembly approved an appropriation of $8,994,100 for the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) for the period from 1 January to 31 July 1994.

Subsequently, at its resumed forty-eighth session, 175/ the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on financing for the expansion of UNOMSA (A/C.5/48/67) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/48/7/Add.5); authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed $30,040,900 for the expansion of UNOMSA; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a performance report on the Observer Mission; and decided that additional appropriations for the Mission should be considered in the light of the report to be submitted by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/230 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/230 A and B).

112. Programme planning

At its forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the Committee on Conferences, and the additional conclusions and recommendations contained in the annex to the resolution (resolution 45/253, sect. I).

At its forty-seventh session, 176/ the General Assembly, inter alia, adopted the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, as amended by the recommendations of the Second Committee, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Committee on Conferences, and the additional conclusions contained in the annex to the resolution; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee for Programme and Coordination that a prototype of a possible new format of the medium-term plan should be presented to the Committee at its thirty-third session; endorsed also the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1990-1991; and requested the Secretary-General to reflect the improvements proposed in his report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session in his report on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993 (resolution 47/214).

At its forty-eighth session, 177/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on a possible new approach to programme planning (A/48/277); noted that in its present format the medium-term plan had a limited impact on the work of the Organization; regretted that a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan had not been provided as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 47/214; noted with appreciation the recommendation by

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176/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 105):

(a) Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-second session: Supplement No. 16 (A/47/16);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/47/116 and A/47/159 and Add.1;
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/47/407 and A/47/408;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/828 and Corr.1;
(f) Resolution 47/214;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.13-17, 19, 20, 24, 28-31, 36 and 50;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.94.

177/ Since the item on programme planning is considered biennially by the General Assembly, documents for the forty-eighth session were included under the agenda item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (see item 109 above). References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 121):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-third session: Supplement No. 16 (A/48/16);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/277;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/801 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 48/218, sect. I.B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.7-14, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 42, 46, 62 and 64;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 92 and 94.

the Committee for Programme and Coordination that consideration be given to the possibility of replacing the current medium-term plan by a document prepared along a different format as outlined in paragraph 233 of its report, reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through CPC and ACABQ, a prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan, taking into account resolution 48/218 and the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee, and decided to give the issue in-depth consideration at its forty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan, to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in accordance with regulation 3.11 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, and taking into account the relevant conclusions and recommendations of CPC at its thirty-third session (resolution 48/218, sect. I.B.

Documents:

(a) Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/49/6);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-fourth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/49/16);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Strengthening the role of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives (resolution 47/214), A/49/99;
- (ii) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1992-1993: A/49/135 and Add.1;
- (iii) Prototype of a new format of the medium-term plan (resolutions 47/214 and 48/218, sect. I.B);

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

- (i) Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1993 (E/1994/19);
- (ii) Report on joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (E/1994/4).

113. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations 1/

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215).

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, [178] the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively; and decided to continue consideration of the item at its resumed forty-eighth session (resolution 48/220).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the current financial situation;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

114. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies

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[178] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 124):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/503 and Add.1 and A/48/565 and Corr.1;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report entitled "Financing an Effective United Nations": A/48/460 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/756;
(d) Resolution 48/220 and decision 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.20, 22-25 and 37;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

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and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative coordination.

At its forty-seventh session, 179/ the General Assembly: (a) took note of the statistical reports by the Administrative Committee on Coordination on the budgetary and financial situation of organizations of the United Nations system; (b) requested the Secretary-General to submit the next statistical report by ACC to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session and thereafter every second year, and to add to the material covered therein information on assessed and voluntary contributions paid by Member States and non-member States, in each of the two prior calendar years; (c) also took note of the report of the Secretary-General on accounting standards, requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations programmes and organizations of the United Nations system to complete their efforts to develop common accounting standards for the organizations of the United Nations system and to take these standards into account in the preparation of their financial statements for the period ending 31 December 1993, and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session (decision 47/449).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly considered the question of common accounting standards under item 120 (Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors) (see item 108 above).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the statistical report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (decision 47/449);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

115. Pattern of conferences

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the

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179/ References to the forty-seventh session (agenda item 108):

(a) Statistical reports by the Administrative Committee on Coordination: A/47/593 and Corr.1 and A/47/746;
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/443;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/47/817;
(d) Decision 47/449;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.37, 42 and 47;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

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item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been part of the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196 and 45/238, decision 45/451 and resolutions 46/190, 47/202 and 48/222).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting or the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 17 (i) above).

At its forty-eighth session, 180/ the General Assembly approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995; recommended measures to be taken by the Committee on Conferences and by the Secretariat to improve the utilization of conference-servicing resources, the control and limitation of documents, as well as their timely issuance, and the system-wide coordination of meeting schedules; reiterated its request that unified conference services administered by the United Nations be established at Vienna; and requested the Secretary-General to review the legal basis and experience of all subsidiary bodies that meet away from their established headquarters and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/222 A). The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-ninth session an analytical report on the factors that contribute to the late issuance and distribution of

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180/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 126):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/48/32/Rev.2);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: Consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences for 1994: A/C.5/48/1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/753;
(d) Resolutions A/48/222 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.19, 21-23 and 35;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

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documentation, including summary and verbatim records of United Nations (resolution 48/222 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/49/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Consolidated statement of scheduled special conferences for 1995 (resolution 47/202);

  (ii) Factors that contribute to the late issuance and distribution of parliamentary documentation (resolutions 47/202 B and 48/222 B);

  (iii) Comprehensive review of the need for and usefulness and timely issuance of verbatim and summary records (resolutions 47/202 B and 48/222 B), A/49/276;

  (iv) Factors affecting the performance of the Office of Conference Services and follow-up to the review of OCS by the Management Advisory Service (resolutions 47/202 C and 48/222);

  (v) Establishment of unified conference services at Vienna (resolutions 48/218, sect. I.C, and 48/222 A);

  (vi) Legal basis and experience of all subsidiary bodies that meet away from their established headquarters (resolution 48/222 A), A/49/212.

116. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations 1/

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII), 44/192 B, 45/243 and 46/221 and decisions 47/456 and 48/472, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for the years 1992, 1993 and 1994, unless a new scale was approved earlier by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions; decided that the assessment rates of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania should be determined by the Committee during its fifty-second session (resolution 46/221 A); requested the Committee to provide commentary, analysis and, as appropriate, recommendations on possible changes of the current methodology on the basis of specified elements; also requested the Committee to continue its work on the improvement of the methodology for the preparation of future scales with regard to several open conceptual issues (resolution 46/221 B); and requested the Committee to present alternative methodologies and

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to comment upon a model scale using a statistical base period of 10 years (resolution 46/221 D).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to adopt the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions with respect to the rates of assessment of Member States contained in paragraphs 51 to 64 of its report (A/47/11), and paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 46/221 A was amended accordingly (decision 47/456).

At its forty-eighth session, 181/ the General Assembly adopted the rates of assessment for the States admitted to membership in the United Nations in 1993 (resolution 48/223 A). It also requested the Committee on Contributions to recommend to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a scale of assessments for the period 1995-1997 on the basis of the average of two separate machine scales and specified elements, criteria and provisions (resolution 48/223 B). It further agreed, in principle, to establish an ad hoc body to study the implementation of the principle of the capacity to pay in determining the scale of assessments and to consider its mandates and modalities at a later stage in the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/223 C).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/49/11).

117. Personnel questions: 1/

(a) Composition of the Secretariat

(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

(c) Other personnel questions

The Secretary-General has reported to the General Assembly on the composition of the Secretariat every year since 1963.

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly adopted a biennial approach to the consideration of items in the Fifth Committee (resolution 46/220). In conformity with that approach, personnel questions would be considered biennially in even years.

181/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 127):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/48/11);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/806;
(c) Resolutions 48/223 A to C and decisions 48/314 and 48/484;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.5-9, 12, 41, 42, 45 and 48;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.69, 87, 88-90, 92 and 94.

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Pursuant to that resolution, the General Assembly did not consider the composition of the Secretariat during its forty-eighth session, in 1993. Nor did the Assembly consider the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat under agenda item 168 (Personnel questions). It did, however, consider the issue under item 111 (Advancement of women), in the context of the work of the Third Committee (see also item 101 above).

At its forty-eighth session, 182/ the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and of the statement made before the Fifth Committee by the representative of the United Nations Security Coordinator (decision 48/462).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules until its resumed forty-eighth session (decision 48/459).

Documents:

Reports of the Secretary-General:

(a) Composition of the Secretariat (resolution 47/226);

(b) Implementation of resolution 47/28 on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations;

(c) Personnel policies (resolution 47/226);

(d) Personnel policies: improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolutions 47/226 and 48/106) (see also item 101 above);

(e) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors regarding payment to supernumerary staff (resolution 48/228 A);

182/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 168):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Composition of the Secretariat (A/48/559);
    (ii) Amendments to the Staff Rules (A/C.5/48/37 and Add.1);
    (iii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/48/513);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (A/C.5/48/5);
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/801/Add.1 and A/48/805 and Add.1;
(d) Decisions 48/459, 48/462 and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.13, 15, 16, 41 and 42;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

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(f) Comprehensive study on the requirements for the provision of adequate conference services (resolution 48/228 A);

(g) Amendments to the staff Rules (decision 47/457 B);

(h) Other personnel questions (decision 47/457).

118. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time.

In accordance with article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

At its forty-eighth session, [183] the General Assembly:

(a) Regretted the suspension of participation by the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations in the work of the International Civil Service Commission, and again urged that the Commission and the Federation work towards the restarting of the dialogue between them (resolution 48/224, sect. I);

(b) Took note of the programme of work of the Commission outlined in its annual report relating to specific issues regarding the application of the Noblemaire principle and, in this regard, stressed the universal character of the United Nations (resolution 48/224, sect. II.A);

(c) Recalling section II.A of its resolution 47/216, in which the Assembly took note of the study by the Commission of the methodology for determining the cost-of-living differential between New York and Washington, D.C., in the context of net remuneration margin calculations, and requested the Commission to submit a report on the application of the methodology to it, took note of the decisions of ICSC with regard to the introduction of the new methodology; noted the net remuneration margin of 114.2 for the calendar year 1993; and also noted from annex VIII to the report of the Commission that the United Nations/United States remuneration ratios range from 186.0 at the P-1 level to 116.5 at the D-2 level, considered that that imbalance should be addressed in the context of the overall margin considerations established by the Assembly, and reiterated its request to the Commission, contained in section II.G of its resolution 47/216, to make proposals in that regard to it at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/224, sect II.B);

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[183] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 128):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/48/30 and Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the composition of the Secretariat (A/48/559);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/737;
(d) Resolution 48/224;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 29;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

(d) Approved, with effect from 1 March 1994, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories contained in annex I to resolution 48/224; and requested the Commission to review and, if necessary, recommend revised rates of staff assessment consequential upon changes in the base/floor salary scale (resolution 48/224, sect. II.C);

(e) Concurred fully with the views expressed by ICSC regarding the relationship between hours of work and remuneration as set out in its annual report; and endorsed the decision of the Commission to maintain the current common system practice with regard to working hours (resolution 48/224, sect. II.F);

(f) With regard to post adjustment issues, requested the Commission to ensure that place-to-place surveys conducted for all headquarters duty stations are fully representative of the cost of living of all staff working in the duty station (resolution 48/224, sect. II.G);

(g) With regard to the methodology for General Service salary surveys, took note of the decisions of the Commission in respect of its review of the general methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of employment at non-headquarters duty stations; and urged organizations to implement the recommendations of the Commission with regard to salary scales for staff in the General Service and related categories, and requested that, in cases where decisions at variance with the recommendations of the Commission are envisaged, the matter be referred to the governing body of the organization(s) concerned (resolution 48/224, sect. III);

(h) Adopted, with effect from 1 March 1994, the revised staff assessment scale and consequential amendment to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, as contained in annex II to resolution 48/224, for use in conjunction with gross base salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories; and regretted that it had not received the review of all aspects of the question of staff assessment as requested in its decision 47/459, and requested the Secretary-General to provide the report no later than at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/224, sect. IV);

(i) Noted with appreciation the action taken by the Commission under articles 13 and 14 of its statute with regard to job classification and human resource management, training in the context of human resource development and the status of women in the United Nations common system; urged the Commission in that context, to devote further attention to personnel management issues; and took note of the report of the Commission on the implementation of its decisions and recommendations, submitted under article 17 of its statute, and welcomed the action taken by the World Health Assembly and the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization regarding the extra steps beyond the common system salary scales (resolution 48/224, sect. V);

(j) Noted the administrative and financial implications for the organizations of the United Nations common system of judgements Nos. 1265 and 1266 of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO regarding the salary scale resulting from the General Service salary survey for Geneva conducted by ICSC in 1990; regretted in that regard that the Commission and the common system organizations, other than the respondent, did not have an opportunity to have their views presented to the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO; requested the Secretary-General to consult fully with the Commission regarding the methodologies, procedures and rationale used in arriving at its decisions or recommendations that are the subject of appeals before the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and to ensure that the views of the Commission are fully reflected in his submissions to the Tribunal; also requested the Secretary-General to consult with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in the event that the outcome of the above-mentioned appeals has an impact on the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund; requested the executive heads of the other organizations of the common system to consult with the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board as set out above, in similar cases before the United Nations Administrative Tribunal or the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO where they are the respondents; urged the governing bodies of the organizations of the common system to ensure that the executive heads of their organizations consult the Commission and the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board on all such cases before either Tribunal; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the organizations of the common system, to examine the feasibility of: (i) amending the statute of the Commission and/or the relationship agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations of the common system with a view to ensuring a coordinated response in all appeals involving the conditions of service of staff of the common system; (ii) introducing arrangements similar to those under article 20 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal and article 17, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO, with established mechanisms for providing timely notice of such cases to ICSC, to enable the Commission to intervene in appeals before those Tribunals involving decisions or recommendations of the Commission or any other common system issues; and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/224, sect. VI).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/49/30);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on a coordinated response in all appeals involving the conditions of service of staff of the common system (resolution 48/224, sect. VI).

119. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session, in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third by the executive heads of those organizations and one third by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, IAEA, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1993, the total number of participants was 63,329 and there were 35,435 periodic benefits in award.

At its forty-eighth session, 184/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for 1993, chapter III of the report of the International Civil Service Commission and the related report of the Advisory Committee, adopted a resolution on the United Nations pension system dealing with pensionable remuneration of staff in the General Service and related categories, actuarial matters, administrative expenses and other matters (resolution 48/225, sects. I-IV). It adopted amendments to article 54 of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and added an appendix to the Regulations (ibid., annex I); and also amended paragraph 6 of annex I to the Staff Regulations of the United Nations (ibid., annex II).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly will have before it a report of the forty-sixth session of the Board, to be held at Vienna from 18 to 29 July 1994. The Board will report to the Assembly on a number of standard items as well as on certain requests contained in Assembly resolutions on the United Nations pension system, on which action had been postponed by the Board. These items include:

(a) Form of presentation of results of actuarial valuations (resolutions 48/225 and 47/203);

184/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 129):

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/48/9 and Corr.1);
(b) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for the year 1993: Supplement No. 30 (A/48/30 and Corr.1);
(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/48/517;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/738;
(e) Resolution 48/225;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 29;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.87.

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(b) Review of the interest rate applicable to lump-sum commutations in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation (resolution 47/203);

(c) Review of the maximum number of years of creditable contributory service, in the light of the results of the actuarial valuation (resolution 47/203);

(d) Amendment to article 54 of the Regulations of the Fund to include:

(i) Pensionable remuneration and pensions of ungraded officials; action on this item was deferred in 1992 to allow time for the governing bodies of all member organizations of the Fund to take up the matters referred to them by the Assembly in resolutions 46/192 and 47/203;

(ii) References to longevity/merit steps, in the light of decisions taken by WHO and the ILO (resolution 47/203);

(iii) Definition of the pensionable remuneration of staff in the Field Service category (resolution 47/203);

(e) Monitoring of the costs of the longer-term modification of the Pension Adjustment System, which entered into effect on 1 April 1992 (resolutions 47/203 and 46/192);

(f) Consideration of the "120 per cent cap" provision under the two-track Pension Adjustment System (resolutions 47/203 and 46/192);

(g) Review of the special index for pensioners (resolution 47/203);

(h) Applicability to staff in the General Service and related categories of the longer-term modification of the Pension Adjustment System (resolution 47/203);

(i) Composition of the Board and of the Standing Committee (resolution 46/192).

The Board will in all likelihood also have before it for consideration draft transfer agreements with international organizations, subject to the concurrence of the General Assembly, and a report on the status of the Transfer Agreements between the Fund and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR.

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/49/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

120. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East 4/

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-eighth session, 185/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee; decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $10,720,000 gross ($10,396,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 March 1994, and that no assessment on Member States would be necessary in the light of the cash balance in the special account for UNDOF at that time (decision 48/463 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994 in an amount of $5,360,000 gross ($5,198,000 net) based on the pro rata share of the assessment recommended by the Advisory Committee. The requirements of the Force from 1 June to 30 November 1994, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 887 (1993), will be taken up by the Assembly during its resumed forty-eighth session (decision 48/463 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account an amount of $16,080,000 gross ($15,594,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994, authorized by the Assembly in its decisions 48/463 A and B; and decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the said amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in

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185/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 130 (a) and (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/700;
  (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/841;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/769, A/48/770 and A/48/905 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/812 and Add.1 and 2 and A/48/813 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 48/253 and 48/254 and decisions 48/463 A and B, 48/464 A and B and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 54, 60 and 65;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 92 and 94.

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paragraph 15 of the resolution; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $2,680,000 gross ($2,599,000 net) per month for the period of six months from 1 June 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized in its resolution 887 (1993), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 48/253).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (resolution 48/253);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-eighth session, 185/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of $24 million gross ($23,500,000 net), for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994, should the Security Council decide to extend the Force beyond 31 January 1994; and apportioned at that time, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of $22,876,000 gross ($22,400,000 net) among Member States in accordance with paragraph (b) of its decision (decision 48/464 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 185/ the General Assembly decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994 in an amount of $23,714,000 gross ($22,949,000 net) based on the pro rata share of the amount recommended by the Advisory Committee (decision 48/464 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account a total amount of $71,142,000 gross ($68,847,000 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1994, inclusive of the commitment authority of $24 million gross ($23.5 million net) for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994 and $23,714,000 gross ($22,949,000 net) for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994, authorized under Assembly decisions 48/464 A and B, respectively; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of $48,265,400 gross ($46,447,000 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 July 1994, taking into account the amount of $22,876,600 gross

($22.4 million net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly decision 48/464 A, among Member States; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed $11,857,000 gross ($11,474,500 net) per month for a period up to six months beginning 1 August 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 895 (1994), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution (resolution 48/254).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (resolution 48/254);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

121. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission 4/

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to UNAVEM (henceforth UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola".

By its resolution 785 (1992) of 30 October 1992, the Security Council expressed its support for the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General certifying that the elections held on 29 and 30 September 1992 were generally free and fair. The Council decided to extend the existing mandate of UNAVEM II for an interim period, until 30 November 1992. By its resolution 793 (1992) of 30 November, the Council approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of two months, until 31 January 1993.

By its resolution 804 (1993) of 29 January 1993, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months, until 30 April 1993, with the proviso that, as a provisional measure based on security considerations, authorized the Secretary-General to concentrate UNAVEM II deployment in Luanda, and at his discretion in other provincial locations, with the levels of equipment and personnel he deemed appropriate. By its resolution 823 (1993) of 30 April 1993, the Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II from 1 May to 31 May 1993, and by its resolution 834 (1993) of 1 June 1993, it extended the Mission's mandate until 15 July 1993.

The Security Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 12 July 1993 (S/26060 and Add.2), decided by its resolution 851 (1993) of 15 July 1993, to extend the mandate of UNAVEM II from 16 July to 15 September 1993.

On 15 September 1993, by its resolution 864 (1993), the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II for a period of three months, until

15 December 1993; and decided to prohibit all sale or supply to UNITA of arms and related matériel and military assistance, as well as petroleum and petroleum products.

The Secretary-General, in his report to the Security Council of 27 October 1993 (S/26644 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), stated that political talks under the chairmanship of his Special Representative had recently started in Lusaka.

By its resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December 1994, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNAVEM II from 16 December 1993 to 16 March 1994; and reiterated its readiness, in the event of the achievement of an effective and sustainable cease-fire, to consider promptly any recommendations by the Secretary-General on the basis of his contingency planning. The Council, by its resolution 903 (1994) of 16 March 1994, extended the mandate of UNAVEM II from 17 March to 31 May 1994.

The General Assembly, at it forty-eighth session, 186/ having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of $6.8 million gross ($6.4 million net) for the financing of UNAVEM II for the period from 16 December 1993 to 31 March 1994 and apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of $6,478,800 gross ($6,097,700 net) among Member States (decision 48/465).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 186/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account for the Verification Mission the amount of $5.5 million gross ($5,253,900 net), authorized with the prior concurrence of ACABQ and apportion under the terms of paragraph (e) of Assembly decision 47/450 C for the operation of UNAVEM II for the period from 16 September to 15 December 1993; decided also to appropriate to the special account the amount of $6,296,100 gross ($5,990,900 net), authorized and apportioned under the terms of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Assembly decision 48/465, for the operation of the Verification Mission for the period from 16 December 1993 to 16 March 1994; decided further to appropriate to the special account the amount of $5,246,750 gross ($4,992,375 net) for the operation of the Verification Mission from 17 March to 31 May 1994; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $5,246,750 gross ($4,992,375 net), among Member States for the

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186/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 131):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/836 and Corr.1 and 2;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/771 and A/48/902 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/814 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 48/241 and decisions 48/465 and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 52 and 56;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 92.

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maintenance of the Verification Mission from 17 March to 31 May 1994; decided further that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, the balance of the apportionment in the amount of $182,700 ($106,800 net) authorized by the Assembly in its decision 48/465 for the period ending 31 March 1994; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Verification Mission at a rate not to exceed $2,098,700 gross ($1,997,000 net) per month for four months beginning 1 June 1994, subject to the Security Council deciding to extend the mandate of the Verification Mission beyond 31 May 1994, the amount of $8,394,800 gross ($7,988,000 net) to be apportioned among Member States; and decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 16 of the resolution, their respective share in the interest and miscellaneous income of $1,082,500 for the period ending 15 September 1993 (resolution 48/241).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM II (resolution 48/241);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

122. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991) 4/

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 it noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation every six months.

At its forty-eighth session, 187/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of ACABQ, decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $8,687,800 gross ($8 million net), in addition to the pledged voluntary contributions of

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187/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 132 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/844 and Corr.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/772 and A/48/897 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/815 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolution 48/242 and decisions 48/466 A and B and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 48, 49, 52 and 59;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 90 and 92.

$23,414,800 for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994; and also decided that the amount of $8,687,800 gross ($8 million net) should be offset against the unencumbered balance (decision 48/466 A). On 9 March 1994, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNIKOM from 1 to 31 March 1994 up to the amount of $2,171,950 gross ($2 million net) (decision 48/466 B).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 187/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of ACABQ; took note of the status of contributions to UNIKOM; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNIKOM in full; expressed its appreciation for the decision of the Government of Kuwait to defray two thirds of the cost of UNIKOM, effective 1 November 1993; approved the amount of $37 million gross ($35,876,500 net) for the maintenance of the Observation Mission for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994; decided to appropriate to the special account an amount of $13,082,300 gross ($11,958,800 net) equivalent to one third of the cost for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994, taking into account the amount of $8,687,800 gross ($8 million net) authorized in accordance with Assembly decision 48/466 A for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $13,082,300 gross ($11,958,800 net) for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994 among Member States in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution 48/242; decided further to set off against the apportionment among Member States their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $4,394,500 gross ($3,958,800 net) for the same period in addition to the amount of $8,687,800 gross ($8 million net) already set off in accordance with its decision 48/466 A for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994; authorized, as an exceptional measure, the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $5.5 million gross ($5,312,800 net) per month, inclusive of the two-thirds share to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 May to 31 October 1994, subject to the review by the Security Council of the mandate of the Mission, one third of the full amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 14 of resolution 48/242; decided that, on an experimental basis, the Secretary-General might enter into commitments up to the amount of $5.5 million gross ($5,312,800 net) per month, inclusive of the two-thirds share to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 March 1995, subject to the review by the Security Council and to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for that additional period and on the understanding that the General Assembly would, by that time, be considering the establishment of the system of accountability and responsibility of programme managers; decided to review all aspects of the implementation of this experiment at the resumed forty-ninth session; requested the Secretary-General, should the mandate and operational requirements of the operation change significantly prior to 31 March 1995, to submit to the General Assembly through ACABQ such administrative and budgetary proposals as may be required; requested the Secretary-General to replace, to the extent possible, international General Service and international Field Service staff by locally recruited staff; also requested the Secretary-General to report in detail on the performance of UNIKOM

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in the acquisition of accommodation and the construction of facilities in his next performance report; further requested the Secretary-General to submit the budget proposals for UNIKOM for the next financial period, including a comprehensive performance report, no later than 31 March 1995; invited voluntary contributions to the Observation Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that UNIKOM is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy and, in particular, to implement fully economy, financial and efficiency measures to be approved during the resumed forty-eighth session but no later than 1 May 1994, and to report on the implementation of such measures in the context of the performance report relevant to that period (resolution 48/242).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 48/242);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal cease-fire. By its resolution 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, the Council created a separate funding mechanism to finance the activities arising from resolution 687 (1991).

No advance documentation is expected.

123. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara 5/

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). In view of certain difficulties that had arisen with some aspects of the implementation plan of MINURSO, the operation was maintained at a reduced level. The mandate of the Mission was extended by subsequent approval of the Council, the latest of which was by its resolution 907 (1994) of 29 March 1994, in which the Council, inter alia, agreed to the course of action as outlined in Option B in the Secretary-General's report of 10 March 1994 (S/1994/283), that the Identification Commission should complete the analysis of all applications received and proceed with the identification and registration of potential voters by 30 June 1994, on the basis of the Secretary-General's compromise proposal, the terms of reference of the Identification Commission, and the relevant provisions of the settlement plan; and supported the Secretary-General's intention to continue his efforts to obtain the cooperation of both parties on that basis.

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At its forty-eighth session, 188/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $9,586,500 gross ($9,064,500 net) from the unencumbered balance of the appropriation for MINURSO for the period from 1 January to 31 March 1994 (decision 48/467).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 188/ the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of MINURSO up to $9 million gross ($8.4 million net) for the three-month period from 1 January to 31 March 1994; also authorized the Secretary-General, pending consideration of his report on the detailed financial and administrative implication arising from Council resolution 907 (1994), to enter into commitment for the maintenance of the Mission at a rate not to exceed $3.7 million gross per month for the period from 1 April to 10 May 1994, the said amount to be utilized from the unencumbered balance of appropriations; further authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Mission at a rate not to exceed $3.7 million gross per month for the period from 11 May to 31 July 1994, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, the said amount to be utilized from the unencumbered balance of appropriations; invited the Secretary-General, in the light of Council resolution 907 (1994), to keep under review the senior management structure of MINURSO, including a review of the modalities of employment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and to report thereon to the resumed session of the Assembly; invited voluntary contributions to the Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in its resolutions 43/230, 44/192 A and 45/258 (resolution 48/250 A).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO (resolution 48/250);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

188/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 133):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/848;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/773, A/48/906 and A/48/947 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/816 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolutions 48/250 A and B and decisions 48/467 and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 54, 60, 61, 66 and 67;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 93.

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124. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador 4/

By its resolution 693 (1991) of 20 May 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to monitor all agreements concluded between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberción Nacional (FMLN) for a period of 12 months. On 14 January 1992, the Security Council, by its resolution 729 (1992), decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the verification and monitoring of the implementation of all the agreements signed in Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN. By the same resolution, the Council further extended the mandate of ONUSAL to 31 October 1992. By its resolution 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992, the Council extended the mandate of ONUSAL for an interim period of one month, until 30 November 1992, and by its resolution 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, for a further period of six months ending on 31 May 1993. By its resolution 832 (1993) of 27 May 1993, the Council decided to enlarge the mandate of ONUSAL to include the observation of the electoral process due to conclude with the general elections in El Salvador in March 1994, and extended the mandate until 30 November 1993. By its resolution 888 (1993) of 30 November 1993, the Council extended the mandate of ONUSAL until 31 May 1994.

At its forty-eighth session, 189/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of $8,823,500 gross ($8 million net) for the maintenance of ONUSAL from 1 December 1993 to 28 February 1994; apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, $5,382,300 gross ($4,880,000 net) among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its decision 48/468 A; and decided that, in view of the expiration of the commitment authority on 28 February 1994, priority should be given to the cost estimate of that operation in the consideration by the Assembly of peace-keeping budgets (decision 48/468 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 189/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments for the maintenance of ONUSAL from 1 to 31 March 1994 up to the amount of $2,941,200 gross ($2,666,700 net) (decision 48/468 B).

189/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 134):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/842 and Corr.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/774 and A/48/898 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/817 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolution 48/243 and decisions 48/468 A and B and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 48, 49, 51 and 56;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 90 and 92.

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Also at its resumed forty-eighth session, 189/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 of the report of ACABQ (A/48/898), an amount of $19,527,000 gross ($17,672,700 net) for the operation of the Observer Mission from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of $14,144,700 gross ($12,792,700 net) for the period from 1 December 1993 to 31 May 1994, taking into account the amount of $5,382,300 gross ($4,880,000 net) already apportioned in accordance with Assembly decision 48/468 A, among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in resolution 48/243; decided that the unencumbered balance of appropriations in the amount of $7,260,498 gross ($6,511,398 net) should be retained in the special account in light of the outstanding assessed contributions; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Observer Mission not to exceed $3,895,900 gross ($3,612,300 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council, for the period from 1 June to 15 September 1994, and subject also to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into; invited voluntary contributions to the Observer Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in its resolutions 43/230, 44/192 A and 45/258; and decided that the disposition of the property of ONUSAL should proceed on the basis of the principle that the equipment of the Mission should, wherever possible and cost-effective, be transferred to other missions, and, in that connection, endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee with regard to the disposition of the equipment, and requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the disposition on that basis (resolution 48/243).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUSAL (resolution 48/243);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

125. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia 1/

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993, the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations. By its resolution 860 (1993) of 27 August 1993, the Council approved the UNTAC withdrawal plan outlined by the Secretary-General and decided that the period of such withdrawal should end on 15 November 1993. By its resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993, the Council, recognizing the termination of the UNTAC mandate following the establishment of the constitutional government on 24 September 1993 in accordance with the Paris Agreements, decided to extend the period of withdrawal of the mine-clearance and training unit of UNTAC until 30 November 1993, and for elements of the military police and medical components of UNTAC until 31 December 1993.

At its forty-eighth session, 190/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of $100 million gross and net for UNTAC for the period from 1 September 1993 to 31 March 1994; and apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the said amount in accordance with the scheme set out in the decision (decision 48/469).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 190/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account for the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority the amount of $236 million, authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of ACABQ under the terms of paragraph 7 of Assembly resolution 47/209 A, for the period from 1 May to 31 July 1993; also decided to appropriate to the special account for the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority the amount of $100 million gross and net, authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 September 1993 to 31 March 1994, and to appropriate the amount of $32,562,900 gross ($25,691,600 net) the said amount to be covered by interest income and miscellaneous income in the special account; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Advisory Committee, a detailed financial performance report on the special account for the Advance Mission and the Transitional Authority for the period ending 30 June 1994; also requested the Secretary-General, in the light of the importance and size of the Transitional Authority, to provide to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, no later than 31 March 1995, a comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of the administration and management of the operation, with a view to utilizing that experience in other peace-keeping operations; requested the Joint Inspection Unit, within its resources for the biennium 1994-1995, to devote particular attention to the lessons to be learned from the experience of the Transitional Authority in the areas of the coordination and mobilization of resources throughout the United Nations system in and preparation of its report on the involvement of the system in providing and coordinating humanitarian assistance and to provide the Assembly, through the Committee for Programme Coordination at its thirty-fifth session, with action-oriented recommendations; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia" (resolution 48/255).

190/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 135):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/701 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/775 and A/48/917 and Corr.1 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/818 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 48/255 and decisions 48/469 and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 62 and 65;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 94.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNTAC (resolution 48/255);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

126. Financing the United Nations Protection Force 5/

By its resolution 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, the Security Council endorsed the Secretary-General's intention to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire. By its resolution 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, the Council approved the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison officers to a total of 75 officers. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was subsequently established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 (resolution 743 (1992)), for an initial period of 12 months.

The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were subsequently increased by Security Council resolutions 758 (1992) of 8 June, 761 (1992) of 29 June, 762 (1992) of 30 June, 764 (1992) of 13 July, 769 (1992) of 7 August, 776 (1992) of 14 September, 779 (1992) of 6 October, 780 (1992) of 6 October, 781 (1992) of 9 October, 786 (1992) of 10 November, 787 (1992) of 16 November, 795 (1992) of 11 December, 824 (1993) of 6 May, 842 (1993) and 844 (1993) of 18 June, 847 (1993) of 30 June and 908 (1994) of 31 March 1994.

At its forty-eighth session, 191/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of ACABQ; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Force is administered with a maximum of efficiency and economy and, in particular, to implement fully economy, financial and efficiency measures to be approved during the resumed forty-eighth session but no later than 1 May 1994, and to report on the implementation of such measures in the context of the performance report relevant to the period; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to the Force promptly and in full; decided to appropriate to the special account for UNPROFOR an amount of $200 million gross ($198,257,825 net), authorized and apportioned under the terms of paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 47/210 B, for the operation of the Force for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1993; decided also to

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191/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 136):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40, A/48/690 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-3;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/776 and A/48/878 and Add.1 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/819 and Add.1-3;
(d) Resolution 48/238 and decisions 48/470 A to C and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 48-50, 52, 53, 61 and 63;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 90, 91 and 93.

appropriate to the special account the amount of $195 million gross ($193,257,825 net), authorized and apportioned with the prior concurrence of ACABQ under the terms of paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 47/210 B, for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 October to 31 December 1993; decided further to appropriate to the special account the amount of $383,408,000 gross ($380 million net), authorized by the Assembly in paragraph (a) of its decision 48/470 A for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994; decided to appropriate to the special account the amount of $80,470,659 gross ($82,647,109 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 to 31 March 1994; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement to apportion the amount of $216,928,200 gross ($215 million net) for the period from 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994, in addition to the amount of $166,479,800 gross ($165 million net) already apportioned in accordance with decision 48/470 A, and to apportion the amount of $80,470,659 gross ($82,647,109 net) for the period from 1 to 31 March 1994 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 18 to 20 of the resolution; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 18 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $26,219,500 gross ($25,384,200 net) in respect of the period from 1 July 1993 to 28 February 1994; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Force at a rate not to exceed $95,430,962 gross ($94,546,770 net) per month for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the operation beyond 31 March 1994, the amount of $286,292,886 gross ($283,640,310 net) to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit the budget corresponding to the mandate period to the Assembly not later than 15 June 1994; and invited voluntary contributions to the force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General (resolution 48/238).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 191/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNPROFOR for the period from 1 to 31 March 1994 up to the amount of $97,301,000 gross ($96,439,500 net) (decision 48/470 B). On 14 April 1994, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 April to 31 July 1994 at a rate not to exceed $15.9 million gross ($15.8 million net) per month (decision 48/470 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPROFOR (resolution 48/238);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

127. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II 3/

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in resolutions 767 (1992) of 27 July and 775 (1992) of 28 August. Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219 all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, were deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 794 (1992) which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (993) of 26 March 1993, the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II; and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000 all ranks.

Subsequent relevant Security Council resolutions regarding UNOSOM II were 837 (1993) of 6 June 1993, 865 (1993) of 22 September 1993, 878 (1993) of 29 October 1993 and 886 (1993) of 18 November 1993, which inter alia renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for an additional period expiring on 31 May 1994, as well as 897 (1994) of 4 February 1994, which inter alia authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements.

At its forty-eighth session, [192] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $302,869,200 gross ($300 million net) for UNOSOM II for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994 pending the submission of detailed cost estimates for the mandate period from 1 November 1993 to 31 May 1994; and, as an ad hoc arrangement, apportioned the amount of $126,195,500 gross ($125 million net) among Member States (decision 48/471 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, [192] the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments for UNOSOM II for the period from 1 to 31 March 1994 up to the amount of $75,717,300 gross ($75 million net) (decision 48/471 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to apportion the additional amount of $513,203,800 gross ($509,214,900 net) for the period from

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[192] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 137):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/850 and Corr.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/777 and A/48/899 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/820 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolution 48/239 and decisions 48/471 A and B and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/47/SR.44, 46, 48, 49, 51 and 55;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 90 and 91.

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1 November 1993 to 31 May 1994, taking into account the amount of $126,195,500 gross ($125 million net) already apportioned among Member States in accordance with Assembly decision 48/471 A (resolution 48/239).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General of the financing of UNOSOM II (resolution 48/239);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

128. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique 3/

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993. By its resolution 882 (1993) of 5 November 1993, the Council extended the mandate of the Operation until 30 April 1994.

At its forty-eighth session, 193/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $82,308,700 gross ($80 million net), inclusive of the authorization provided by Assembly resolution 47/224 C, for the maintenance of the Operation from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994; apportioned at that time, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of $61,731,500 gross ($60 million net) among Member States in accordance with paragraph (b) of its decision (decision 48/473 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 193/ the General Assembly decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 to 31 March 1994 up to the amount of $20,577,200 gross ($20 million net), which is equivalent to the one-month pro rata share of the commitment authority provided for in its decision 48/473 A; and expressed deep concern at the current level of arrears of contributions, and urged those Member States with arrears to pay their assessed contributions promptly and in full (decision 48/473 B).

193/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 149):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/849 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/779 and A/48/889 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/821 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolution 48/240 and decisions 48/473 A and B and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 48-50, 52 and 53;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 90 and 91.

Also at its resumed forty-eighth session, 193/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations of ACABQ, subject to the provisions of the resolution; decided to appropriate to the special account for ONUMOZ a total amount of $161,799,100 gross ($159,462,400 net) for the period from 1 November 1993 to 30 April 1994, inclusive, and to apportion the additional amount of $100,067,600 gross ($99,462,400 net) in respect of the same period, taking into account the amount of $61,731,500 gross ($60 million net), already apportioned among Member States in accordance with Assembly decision 48/473 A; decided that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $21,527,100 gross ($21,212,300 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1993; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Operation at a rate not to exceed $26,900,000 gross per month for a period of up to three months beginning 1 May 1994, subject to the Security Council extending the mandate of the Operation beyond 30 April 1994, the amount of $53,800,000 gross to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; requested the Secretary-General (a) to submit by 1 June 1994 full cost estimates for the period the Council might have decided to continue the mandate of the Operation beyond 30 April 1994, incorporating the financial implications of such action as the Council might wish to take following the progress report of the Secretary-General to the Council in April 1994; (b) to keep under review existing commitment authority levels in the light of the establishment of the civilian police component and, if appropriate, to make further proposals in that respect; invited voluntary contributions to the Operation in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General; and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that all United Nations activities related to the Operation are administered under the authority of his Special Representative in a coordinated fashion with a maximum of efficiency and economy and in accordance with the relevant mandate (resolution 48/240).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUMOZ (resolution 48/240);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

129. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus 4/

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended UNFICYP's mandate, usually for periods of six months at a time.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peace-keeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by Member States of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993) of 27 May 1993, the Security Council decided that those costs of the Force which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization with effect from the next extension of the Force's mandate on or before 15 June 1993.

On 11 June 1993, the Security Council adopted resolution 839 (1993), by which it extended once more the stationing in Cyprus of UNFICYP for a further period of six months ending on 15 December 1993.

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/966), decided to include in the agenda of that session an item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus". At the same session, it adopted a resolution on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 47/236).

On 15 December 1993, the Security Council, by its resolution 889 (1993), extended once more the stationing in Cyprus of UNFICYP for a further period ending on 15 June 1994.

At its forty-eighth session, 194/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of $6,365,300 gross ($6,111,000 net), in addition to the pledged voluntary contributions of $9,375,000 for the period from 16 December 1993 to 31 March 1994; and also decided that no assessment on Member States would be necessary in the light of the current cash balance in the special account for UNFICYP (decision 48/474).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 194/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account for UNFICYP, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 18 of the report of the Advisory Committee (A/48/907), and to apportion among Member States, a total amount of $10,500,000 gross ($10,072,000 net) for the Force for the period from 16 December 1993 to 15 June 1994; authorized the Secretary-General, as an exceptional measure, to enter into commitments for the maintenance of the Force up to the amount of $3.8 million gross ($3,726,284 net) per month, inclusive of the one-third share of the cost of the force to be met through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus and the annual pledge of $6.5 million of the Government of Greece, for the period from 16 June to 15 December 1994, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 15 June 1994, the amount of $11,950,000 gross ($11,507,700 net) to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; decided to continue to maintain as separate

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194/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 160):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/846 and Corr.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/780 and A/48/907 (see also A/48/778);
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/822 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 48/244 and decisions 48/474 and 48/484;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 54 and 59;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 92.

the account established prior to 16 June 1993 for the Force, invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to that account and, in that regard, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in appealing for voluntary contributions to the account; requested the Secretary-General, taking into account the voluntary nature of the financing of the force prior to 16 June 1993, to report, in the context of the next budget performance report, on the status of the special account, and to include in that report possible solutions on how to improve reimbursements of the amounts owed to troop-contributing States for the period prior to 16 June 1993; and invited voluntary contributions to the Force in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with the procedure established by the Assembly in its resolutions 43/230, 44/192 A and 45/258 (resolution 48/244).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 48/244);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia 4/

The Security Council, by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Mission was established for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond the initial 90 days only upon a review by the Council based on a report from the Secretary-General whether or not substantive progress had been made towards implementing measures aimed at establishing a lasting peace.

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 24 September 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/48/233), to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia".

The Security Council reviewed and extended the mandate of UNOMIG on four occasions: by resolutions 881 (1993) of 4 November 1993, 896 (1994) of 31 January 1994, 901 (1994) of 4 March 1994 and 906 (1994) of 25 March 1994. The current mandate expires on 30 June 1994.

At its forty-eighth session, 195/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of peace-keeping operations, including UNOMIG, and concurring with the observations of ACABQ, authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of $2,786,600 gross ($2,680,100 net) for UNOMIG for the period from 24 August 1993 to 31 March 1994, and requested him to establish a special account for UNOMIG; and apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the amount of $2,536,200 gross ($2,439,300 net) for the period ending 31 January 1994 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph (b) of the decision (decision 48/475 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, on an exceptional basis and pending the review of a further report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIG and the related report of the Advisory Committee, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the maintenance of UNOMIG for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994 in an amount of $600,000 gross ($558,000 net) (decision 48/475 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account for UNOMIG an amount of $2,278,800 gross ($2,198,400 net), authorized and apportioned in accordance with Assembly decision 48/475 A, for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 7 August 1993 to 31 January 1994; decided also to appropriate to the special account the amount of $1,251,800 gross ($1,220,100 net) for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994; decided further to appropriate to the special account the amount of $1,002,600 gross ($939,000 net), inclusive of the commitment of $600,000 gross ($558,000 net) authorized under Assembly decision 48/475 B for the period from 1 April to 31 May 1994, for the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1994; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $1,251,800 gross ($1,220,100 net) for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994 among Member States; decided also that there should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 11 of the resolution, the balance of the apportioned amount of $257,400 gross ($240,900 net) authorized by the Assembly in its decision 48/475 A for the period ending 31 January 1994; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $1,002,600 gross ($939,000 net) for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1994 among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 11 of the resolution; decided that, in accordance with the provisions of its resolution 973 (X), there

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195/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 162):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/233;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40, A/48/699 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/781 and A/48/918 (see also A/48/778);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/823 and Add.1 and 2;
(e) Resolution 48/256 and decisions 48/475 A and B and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 60 and 63;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 92 and 94.

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should be set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraphs 11 and 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $31,700 for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1994 and $63,600 for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1994, respectively, approved for the Observer Mission; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of the Observer Mission at a rate not to exceed $334,200 gross ($313,000 net) per month for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Observer Mission beyond 30 June 1994 (resolution 48/256).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIG (resolution 48/256);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

131. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda 4/

By its resolution 846 (1993) of 22 June 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) for an initial period of six months, until 21 December 1993. By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that UNOMUR should be integrated within UNAMIR (see also item 134).

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/48/234), to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda".

The Security Council decided, by its resolution 891 (1993) of 20 December 1993, to extend the mandate of UNOMUR for a period of six months, until 21 June 1994, and noted that the integration of UNOMUR within UNAMIR is purely administrative in nature and that it will in no way affect the mandate of UNOMUR as set out in Council resolution 846 (1993).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 196/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee (A/48/908); decided that the special accounts for UNOMUR and UNAMIR

196/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 164):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/234;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/636;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/782 and A/48/908 (see also A/48/778);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/825 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 48/245 and decisions 48/476 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 57 and 60;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.22, 87 and 92.

should be integrated for purely administrative purposes; decided also to appropriate to the special account for UNAMIR a total amount of $3,642,300 gross ($3,557,400 net) for the operation of UNOMUR for the period from 22 June to 21 December 1993; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the above amount among Member States in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution; and invited voluntary contributions to the Observer Mission in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General (resolution 48/245).

Documents: See the documents listed for agenda item 134.

132. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti 4/

By its resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, the Security Council approved the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his reports of 21 September 1993 (S/26480) and 25 August 1993 (S/26352) to authorize the establishment and immediate dispatch of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) for a period of six months subject to the proviso that it would be extended beyond 75 days only upon a review by the Council; and decided that UNMIH would be comprised of up to 567 United Nations police monitors and a military construction unit with a strength of approximately 700, including 60 military trainers.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/48/235), to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti".

In view of the Haitian military authorities' obstruction of the deployment of UNMIH and their failure to permit the Mission to begin its work, the Security Council adopted resolutions 873 (1993) and 875 (1993), of 13 and 16 October 1993, respectively, in order to lift the suspension of the sanctions set out in Council resolution 841 (1993).

By its resolution 905 (1994) of 23 March 1994, the Security Council decided to extend UNMIH's mandate until 30 June 1994 and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at such time as conditions might exist in Haiti for the deployment of UNMIH and to make specific recommendations on the composition of UNMIH and the scope of its activities within the overall personnel levels established in resolution 867 (1993).

At its forty-eighth session, 197/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into commitments up to the amount of $1,383,000 gross ($1,364,000 net) for UNMIH for the period from 23 September 1993 to 22 March 1994, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for UNMIH; and apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the said amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in subparagraph (b) of the decision (decision 48/477).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 197/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account the amount of $1,383,000 gross ($1,364,000 net), authorized and apportioned by the Assembly in its decision 48/477, for the operation of UNMIH for the period from 23 September 1993 to 22 March 1994; decided also to appropriate a total amount of $143,700 gross ($138,100 net) for the operation of UNMIH for the period from 23 March to 30 June 1994, and to apportion said amount in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 7 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNMIH at a rate not to exceed $44,200 gross ($42,500 net) per month for a period of up to six months beyond 30 June 1994, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMIH beyond that date, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the performance report for the mandate period ending 30 June 1994 and the budget estimates corresponding to any new mandate period the Security Council might decide on, no later than 31 August 1994 (resolution 48/246).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMIH (resolution 48/246);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

197/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 165):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/235;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/803;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/783 and the oral report by the Chairman of the Advisory Committee (see A/C.5/48/SR.59) (see also A/48/778);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/826 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 48/246 and decisions 48/477 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 59 and 60;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.22, 87 and 92.

133. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia 4/

The Security Council by its resolution 788 (1992) of 19 November 1992 requested, inter alia, the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently a Special Representative to Liberia to evaluate the situation, and to report to the Council as soon as possible with any recommendations he might wish to make. By its resolution 813 (1993) of 26 March 1993, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to discuss with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the parties concerned the contribution which the United Nations could make in support of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers.

By its resolution 856 (1993) of 10 August 1993, the Security Council approved the dispatch to Liberia of an advance team of 30 military observers to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, including in particular to monitor, investigate and report cease-fire violations in conjunction with the said Committee, for a period of three months. Subsequently, the Council, by its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for a period of seven months in support of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement on Liberia.

At its 22nd plenary meeting, on 8 October 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/48/236), to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia".

At its forty-eighth session, 198/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, authorized the Secretary-General, on an exceptional basis, to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $40,318,000 gross ($39,560,800 net), inclusive of the amount authorized by the Advisory Committee in accordance with Assembly resolution 46/187, for the operation of UNOMIL for the period from 22 September 1993 to 21 April 1994, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for UNOMIL; and

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198/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 166):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/236;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/592 and Add.1 and A/C.5/48/40;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/784 and A/48/900 (see also A/48/778);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/827 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1;
(e) Resolution 48/247 and decisions 48/478 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 52 and 56;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.22, 87 and 92.

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apportioned, as an ad hoc arrangement, the said amount among Member States in accordance with the terms set out in the decision (decision 48/478).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 198/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account for UNOMIL an amount of $32,797,100 gross ($32,225,100 net), authorized and apportioned in accordance with Assembly decision 48/478, for the maintenance of UNOMIL from 22 September to 21 April 1994; decided also to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $4,359,100 gross ($4,232,900 net) for a period of three months, in connection with the maintenance of the Observer Mission for the period beyond 21 April 1994, should the Security Council decide to continue the Mission beyond that date, and to apportion the amount of $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net) among Member States in accordance with the terms of resolution 48/247; decided further that there should be set off against the assessments of Member States for the maintenance of the Observer Mission beyond 21 April 1994 an amount of $7,520,900 gross ($7,335,700 net), representing the balance of the apportionment made in accordance with Assembly decision 48/478; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the performance report for the mandate period ending 21 April 1994 and the budget estimates corresponding to any new mandate period the Security Council might decide on, no later than 30 June 1994 (resolution 48/247).

The Security Council, by its resolution 911 (1994) of 21 April 1994, extended the mandate of UNOMIL for a period of six months from 22 April to 22 October 1994.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIL (resolution 48/247);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

134. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda 4/

By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 4 April 1994 and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated within UNAMIR (see also item 131).

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/48/243), to include in the agenda of the forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda".

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At its forty-eighth session, 199/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related reports of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $51,120,000 gross ($50,478,000 net) for UNAMIR for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994; requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for UNAMIR; and decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the above amount among Member States in accordance with subparagraph (c) of its decision (decision 48/479).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 199/ the General Assembly endorsed the observations and recommendations of ACABQ; decided to appropriate to the special account for UNAMIR an amount of $45,826,700 gross ($45,317,600 net), authorized and apportioned in accordance with Assembly decision 48/479 for the maintenance of UNAMIR for the period from 5 October 1993 to 4 April 1994; decided also, with regard to the period beyond 4 April 1994, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments at a monthly rate not to exceed $9,082,600 gross for the period from 5 April to 31 October 1994, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNAMIR beyond 4 April 1994, the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with paragraph 10 of the resolution; decided further that there should be set off against the assessments on Member States for the maintenance of UNAMIR beyond 4 April 1994 an amount of $5,293,300 gross ($5,160,400 net), representing the balance of the apportionment made in accordance with decision 48/479; requested the Secretary-General to submit the performance report for the mandate period ending 4 April 1994 and the budget estimates corresponding to any new mandate period the Council might decide on, no later than 31 August 1994; and invited voluntary contributions to UNAMIR in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General (resolution 48/248).

The Security Council, by its resolution 909 (1994) of 5 April 1994, decided to extend the mandate of UNAMIR until 29 July 1994.

199/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 173):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/243;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/837 and Corr.1;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/785 and A/48/908 (see also A/48/778);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/828 and Add.1;
(e) Resolution 48/248 and decisions 48/479 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44, 46, 57 and 60;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.57, 87 and 92.

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Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing UNAMIR (resolution 48/248);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

135. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia 1/

By its resolution 880 (1993) of 4 November 1993, the Security Council decided to establish a team of 20 military liaison officers for a single period of six months with a mandate to report on matters affecting security in Cambodia, to maintain liaison with the Government of Cambodia and to assist the Government in dealing with residual military matters relating to the Paris Agreements.

At its 57th plenary meeting, on 17 November 1993, the General Assembly decided, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/48/244), to include in the agenda of its forty-eighth session an additional item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia".

At its forty-eighth session, 200/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of 17 peace-keeping operations and the related report of ACABQ, and concurring with the observations of the Advisory Committee, decided, on an exceptional basis, to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into total commitments up to the amount of $756,500 gross ($724,200 net), inclusive of the amount authorized by the Advisory Committee, for the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia (UNMLTIC) for the period from 4 November 1993 to 31 March 1994, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Military Liaison Team in Cambodia; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion said amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the decision (decision 48/480).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 200/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the special account referred to in Assembly decision 48/480 an amount of $910,400 gross ($872,100 net) for the operation of the Military

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200/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 174):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/244;
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/48/40 and A/48/800 and Corr.1;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/786 and A/48/919 (see also A/48/778);
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/48/829 and Add.1 (see also A/48/807 and Add.1-4);
(e) Resolution 48/257 and decisions 48/480 and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.44 and 46, 62 and 65;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.57, 87 and 94.

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Liaison Team for the six-month period from 15 November 1993 to 15 May 1994, inclusive of the amount of $756,500 gross ($724,200 net) authorized and apportioned in accordance with decision 48/480; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of $153,900 gross ($147,900 net) for the period from 15 November 1993 to 15 May 1994; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a performance report on the budget of the Military Liaison Team for the mandate period ending 15 May 1994 (resolution 48/257).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMLTIC (resolution 48/257);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

136. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations 4/

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/43/978, para. 8), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" (decision 43/455). The item has subsequently been included in the agenda of the forty-fourth to forty-seventh sessions of the Assembly (see resolutions 44/192 A, 45/258 and 47/217).

Under the terms of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/258 of 3 May 1991, the support account for peace-keeping operations was established on 1 January 1990. Its purpose was to meet the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters provided direct support to peace-keeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the then existing five peace-keeping operations financed, at that time, outside the scope of the regular budget. These peace-keeping operations were: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish under the authority of the Secretary-General effective 1 January 1993 a peace-keeping reserve fund as a cash flow mechanism to ensure the rapid response of the Organization to the needs of peace-keeping operations.

At its forty-eighth session, 201/ the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments to cover costs borne by the support account in an amount not to exceed $16,376,250 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1994, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its resumed forty-eighth session in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 6 of the report of the Advisory Committee (resolution 48/226).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided that peace-keeping submissions would continue to be considered on an individual basis until such time as the Assembly decides otherwise; decided to consider, on an exceptional basis, the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/48/40) and to take action thereon solely in order to provide for the continuation of the operations in question, without it constituting a precedent, on the understanding that the measures under paragraphs 13 to 15 of the resolution would be duly implemented; decided also to take action on each operation within the framework of the resolution in a separate decision at its current session; requested the Secretary-General to take prompt and definitive corrective measures to prevent the recurrence of delays in the submission of full cost estimates and to report to the Assembly at its current session, through ACABQ, on the implementation of those measures; decided that all performance and financial reports should be submitted by 31 January 1994 to Member States, so that the Assembly would be able to consider appropriating the required resources no later than 31 March 1994 for each operation, well in advance of the commencement of its financial period; and requested the Secretary-General to improve the presentation and type of information contained in performance and financial reports, in accordance with recommendations of ACABQ in its report (A/47/990) (resolution 48/227).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided: (a) as an ad hoc arrangement, in respect of the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses, that: Andorra and Monaco should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (b) of Assembly resolution 43/232, and that their contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the relevant resolution to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be included in

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201/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 138 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/403-S/26450 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/48/470 and Add.1, A/48/622, A/48/707, A/48/912, A/48/932, A/48/945 and A/C.5/48/69;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/48/460 and Corr.1 and A/48/840;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/757 and A/48/778;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/807 and Add.1-4;
(e) Resolutions 48/226 A and B and 48/227 and decisions 48/472 A and B and 48/484;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.27, 28, 42, 44-46, 53 and 60;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87, 91 and 92.

the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, and that its contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the relevant resolution to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments; and Eritrea and Madagascar should be included in the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (d) of resolution 43/232, and that their contributions to the financing of peace-keeping operations should be calculated in accordance with the relevant resolution to be adopted by the Assembly regarding the scale of assessments; (b) to consider and decide during its current session the placement of the Czech Republic and Slovakia in the appropriate group as set out in Assembly resolution 43/232 for the apportionment of peace-keeping expenses; and (c) to consider, as an exceptional measure, any arrears of Belarus and Ukraine arisen in 1992 and 1993 and for 1994 in the financing of peace-keeping operations as being due to conditions beyond their control and, accordingly, that the question of the applicability of Article 19 of the charter of the United Nations related to the loss of voting rights in the General Assembly in that respect would not arise (decision 48/472 A).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, 201/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in this context, to present a compendium of the relevant recommendations and observations of ACABQ, together with his comments, and reiterated its request that the Secretary-General provide an overview of the administrative guidelines applicable to the management of peace-keeping operations; decided that the Secretary-General should develop a revised methodology for the estimation of the assessment in connection with the Tax Equalization Fund relative to the special accounts of peace-keeping operations, in consultation with Member States concerned, and submit proposals to the Assembly at forty-eighth session, no later than 15 April, for decision, in order to ensure a more accurate estimation of the amounts required; and decided also that future financial performance reports for peace-keeping operations would include information regarding the number of staff receiving tax reimbursements or advances, in proportion to the total number of staff during the previous financial period or periods, as well as amounts paid (decision 48/472 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized, on an interim and exceptional basis, the 26 posts for the Department of Administration and Management referred to in paragraph 1 of the report of the Secretary-General until 30 June 1994, without prejudice to the conclusions and policy decisions it might take in conjunction with its request to the Secretary-General, in paragraph 3 of the resolution, to submit to the Assembly, no later than 26 April 1994, a report containing clearly defined criteria which will ensure transparency in the use of the support account and the regular budget for the backstopping of peace-keeping operations (resolution 48/226 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 48/226 A and B);

   (i) Support account for peace-keeping operations;

   (ii) Peace-keeping reserve fund;

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(iii) Rates of reimbursement.

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

137. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of an item reading as follows:

> "Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:
>
> "(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;
>
> "(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations."

In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request (A/10141), the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 33/423 and 34/433).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 35/167, 37/104, 39/76, 41/71, 43/160 B and 45/37).

At the thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third and forty-fifth sessions, the item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly under its present title. At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization were entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of the Assembly and all international conferences convened under its auspices issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly and of those conferences; authorized the Secretariat to issue and circulate as official documents of the United Nations communications submitted directly by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/160 A).

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At its forty-seventh session, 202/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all States that had not done so, in particular those which acted as hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; urged the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions, in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 47/29).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/29).

138. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth, forty-first, forty-third and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 37/116, 39/77, 41/72, 43/161 and 45/38).

At its forty-seventh session, 203/ as it had done in its previous resolutions on this item, the General Assembly appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the

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202/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 125):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/323;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/580;
(c) Resolution 47/29;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.7 and 19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

203/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 126):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/324;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/581;
(c) Resolution 47/30;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.6 and 11;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

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Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session a report on the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 47/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/30), A/49/255.

139. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third, forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78, 42/154, 43/167, 45/39 and 47/31).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations", in which it reaffirmed the essential role of the Vienna Convention in the field of diplomatic relations, called upon all States to observe its provisions strictly and urged them to take effective action with a view to suppressing terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives (resolution 41/79).

At its forty-seventh session, 204/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated the provisions of resolution 45/39; and requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as an analytical summary of the reports received from States and the views of States with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 47/31).

204/ References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 127):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/325 and Add.1 and 2.
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/47/582.
(c) Resolution 47/31.
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/47/SR.10, 11 and 19;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.73.

At the forty-eighth session, the Secretary-General, complying with the General Assembly's request that a report under this item be issued on an annual basis, circulated an information circular under the symbol A/INF/48/4.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 47/31).

140. United Nations Decade of International Law

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purposes of the Decade should be, inter alia: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (resolution 44/23).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 45/40, 46/53, 47/32 and 48/30). At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade (resolution 45/40).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the programme for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade (resolution 47/32). At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, under the item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law", a report on activities reported by the Committee (resolution 47/37).

At its forty-eighth session, 205/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to States and international organizations and institutions that had undertaken activities in implementation of the programme for the second term (1993-1994) of the Decade, including sponsoring conferences on various subjects of international law; invited all States and international organizations and

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205/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 142):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/48/269, A/48/312 and A/48/435;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/611;
(c) Resolution 48/30;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.3, 31, 32 and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

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institutions referred to in the programme to provide, update or supplement information on activities they had undertaken in implementation of the programme, as appropriate, to the Secretary-General, as well as to submit their views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade; took note with appreciation, in this respect, of the International Conference on the Protection of War Victims, held at Geneva from 30 August to 1 September 1993, and its Final Declaration adopted on 1 September 1993, as an important means for reaffirming, strengthening, and promoting international humanitarian law, and reminded all States of their responsibility to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law in order to protect the victims of war; requested the Secretary-General to submit, on the basis of information received under the resolution, a report to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the programme, together with views on possible activities for the next term of the Decade; also requested the Secretary-General to supplement his report, as appropriate, with new information on the activities of the United Nations relevant to the progressive development of international law and its codification, and to submit it to the Assembly on an annual basis; encouraged States to disseminate at the national level, as appropriate, information contained in the report of the Secretary-General; appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in this field and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme; decided that a United Nations congress on public international law should be held in 1995, and requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the preparations for the congress and keep the Member States informed of the status of the preparations; and requested the Secretary-General to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, and to submit the information received in the report to be prepared under the resolution to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/30).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/30).

141. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-sixth session (decision 46/313). Of the 34 members who were elected at that session, two were subsequently elected to the International Court of Justice (decision 48/308). The consequential casual vacancies were filled by the Commission at its forty-sixth session.

The 34 members of the Commission, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1996, are the following: Mr. Husain Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Derek William Bowett (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Carlos Calero Rodriguez (Brazil), Mr. James Crawford (Australia), Mr. John de Saram (Sri Lanka), Mr. Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland), Mr. Nabil Elaraby (Egypt), Mr. Salifou Fomba (Mali), Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Mr. Qizhi He (China), Mr. Kamil Idris (Sudan), Mr. Andreas Jacovides (Cyprus), Mr. Peter Kabatsi (Uganda), Mr. Mochtar Kusuma-Atmadja (Indonesia), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czech Republic), Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon), Mr. Alain Pellet (France), Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Patrick Lipton Robinson (Jamaica), Mr. Robert Rosenstock (United States of America), Mr. Alberto Szekely (Mexico), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Germany), Mr. Edmundo Vargas Carreño (Chile), Mr. Vladlen Vereshchetin (Russian Federation), Mr. Francisco Villagran Kramer (Guatemala), Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan) and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-eighth session, 206/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work accomplished at its forty-fifth session; recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme; took note with appreciation of chapter II of the report of the Commission, entitled "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind", which was devoted to the question of a draft statute for an international criminal court; invited States to submit to the Secretary-General by 15 February 1994, as requested by the Commission, written comments on the draft articles proposed by the Working Group on a Draft Statute for an International Criminal Court; requested the Commission to continue its work as a matter of priority on that question with a view to elaborating a draft statute, if possible at its forty-sixth session in 1994, taking into account the views expressed during the debate in the Sixth Committee as well as any written comments received from States; endorsed the decision of the Commission to include in its agenda the topics "The law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and "State succession and its impact on the nationality of natural

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206/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 143):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/48/10);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/48/303;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/612;
(d) Resolution 48/31;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.17-28, 37 and 38;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

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and legal persons", on the understanding that the final form to be given to the work on those topics should be decided after a preliminary study is presented to the Assembly; noted the intentions of the Commission for the programme of work for the remainder of the current term of office of its members, and in that connection requested the Commission to resume at its forty-sixth session the consideration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and welcomed the Commission's decision to endeavour to complete in 1994 the second reading of the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work; requested the Commission: (a) to consider thoroughly: (i) the planning of its activities and programme for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics; (ii) its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, inter alia, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee; and (b) to continue to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; took note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in its report, and expressed the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission made it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; once again expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appealed to States that can do so to make the voluntary contributions that are urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expressed the hope that the Secretary-General would continue to make every effort, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required; recommended the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for the Commission in its work; and also recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-ninth session of the Assembly commence on 24 October 1994 (resolution 48/31).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session, Supplement No. 10 (A/49/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 48/31).

142. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. Of the current membership, 17 were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-third session, on 19 October 1988 (decision 43/307), and 19 were elected at its forty-sixth session, on 4 November 1991 (decision 46/309) (see also item 16 (c) above).

At its forty-eighth session, 207/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session; welcomed the ongoing work of the Commission and appreciated the many proposals on possible future work made during the Congress on International Trade Law of the Commission, held in New York from 18 to 22 May 1992, and, in that connection, welcomed the decision of the Commission to request its secretariat to commence work in preparation of guidelines for pre-hearing conferences in arbitral proceedings and also welcomed the decision of the Commission to continue considering the other proposals made during the Congress; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field in order to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law and, in that connection, recommended that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including regional organizations, active in the field of international trade law; also reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia to provide such training and assistance, and, in that connection, urged Governments, the relevant United Nations organs,

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207/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 144):

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-sixth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/48/17);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/296;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/613;
(d) Resolutions 48/32 to 48/34;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.3, 4 and 33;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular to developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries to enable them to participate in such seminars and symposia, and appealed to the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations bodies responsible for development assistance to support the training and assistance programme of the Commission and to cooperate and coordinate their activities with those of the Commission; requested the Secretary-General, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to establish a separate trust fund for the Commission to grant travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultations with the Secretary-General; decided, in order to ensure full participation by all Member States in the sessions of the Commission and its working groups, to continue its consideration in the competent Main Committee during the forty-eighth session of the Assembly on granting travel assistance, within existing resources, to the least developed countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the Fifth Symposium on International Trade Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law at Vienna from 12 to 16 July 1993 during its twenty-sixth session; stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end invited States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session (resolution 48/32).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the completion and adoption by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law of the Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction together with the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law; recommended that, in view of the desirability of improvement and uniformity of the laws on procurement, States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when they enact or revise their procurement laws; and recommended also that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law together with the Guide become generally known and available (resolution 48/33).

Also at the forty-eighth session, the General Assembly invited all States to consider becoming parties to the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea, 1978 (Hamburg Rules); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make increased efforts to promote wider adherence to the Convention (resolution 48/34).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session, Supplement No. 17 (A/49/17);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 48/32;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

143. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its forty-eighth session, [208] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country contained in paragraph 58 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and the missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States, and expressed the hope that the host country would continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and hoped that problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; voiced its concern that the amount of financial indebtedness resulting from non-compliance with contractual obligations of certain missions accredited to the United Nations had increased to alarming proportions, reminded all permanent missions, their personnel and Secretariat personnel of their responsibilities to meet such obligations, and expressed the hope that the efforts undertaken by the Committee, in consultation with all concerned, would lead to a solution of that problem; welcomed the lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and expressed the hope that the remaining travel restrictions would be removed by the host country as soon as possible, and in that regard noted the positions of the affected States, of the Secretary-General and of the host country; supported the efforts of the Chairman of the

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[208] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 145):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/48/26);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/614;
(c) Resolution 48/35;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.35 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

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Committee, Member States and the Secretariat to explore ways to rationalize the work of the Committee and its agenda, permitting it to remain efficient and responsive, and in keeping with the overall spirit of its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; and requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) (resolution 48/35).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/49/26).

144. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly decided to consider the item at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58 and 47/38).

At its forty-eighth session, 209/ the General Assembly requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1994, (a) to accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context: (i) to consider on a priority basis proposals on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter; (ii) to continue its consideration, also on a priority basis, of the proposal on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations; (iii) to consider other specific proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted to the Special Committee or which might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1994, including the proposal on the strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancement of its efficiency and the revised proposal submitted with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the Security Council with regard to the maintenance of international peace and security; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, and, in this context: (i) to continue its consideration of the proposal on United Nations rules for the conciliation of disputes between States; (ii) to continue its consideration of other specific proposals relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, in particular those relating to the enhancement of the role of the International Court of Justice; and also requested the Special Committee to

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209/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 146):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/48/33 and Corr.1);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/615;
(c) Resolution 48/36;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.5-11, and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

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be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work (resolution 48/36).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 7 to 25 March 1994. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/49/33).

145. Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly pursuant to a request by New Zealand (A/48/144). At that session, 210/ the Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention dealing with the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, with particular reference to responsibility for attacks on such personnel; decided also that the Ad Hoc Committee would be authorized to hold a session from 28 March to 8 April 1994 and, if the Committee itself so decided, to hold a further session from 1 to 12 August 1994, to prepare the text of a draft convention; and further decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice" (resolution 48/37).

The Ad Hoc Committee held its first session at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 28 March to 8 April 1994 and decided to hold a second session from 1 to 12 August.

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 48/37).

210/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 152):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/144;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/618;
(c) Resolution 48/37;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.13-16, 29, 35 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

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146. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth sessions.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, inter alia, adopted the recommendations submitted by the Committee to the Assembly relating to practical measures of cooperation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; unequivocally condemned all acts of international terrorism which endangered or took human lives or jeopardized fundamental freedoms; and condemned the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien regimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Between 1981 and 1991, the General Assembly adopted five resolutions under this item, namely, resolutions 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29 and 46/53.

In resolution 40/61, the General Assembly unequivocally condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed and reaffirmed the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist regimes and other forms of alien domination. It furthermore encouraged States (a) to become party to the relevant conventions; (b) to take the appropriate measures at the national level; (c) to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities in their territory directed towards the commission of such acts; (d) to cooperate with one another in this area; and (e) to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism.

Those elements have formed the basis for all subsequent resolutions adopted under this item. Starting in 1989, two additional elements have found their way into the relevant resolutions, namely, an expression of concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary groups; and an invitation to States to express their views on a proposal made at the forty-second session of the Assembly 211/ for the holding of an international conference on international terrorism.

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly once again unequivocally condemned, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and

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211/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Plenary Meetings, 44th meeting (A/42/PV.44).

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practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and their security; deeply deplored the loss of human lives which results from such acts of terrorism, as well as the pernicious impact of those acts on relations of cooperation among States; called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts; urged all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and take effective and resolute measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism and to that end, in particular: (a) to prevent the preparation and organization in their respective territories, for commission within or outside their territories, of terrorist and subversive acts directed against other States and their citizens; (b) to ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts; (c) to endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis; (d) to cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism; and (e) to take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions; appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the resolution; urged all States, unilaterally and in cooperation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and foreign occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security; firmly called for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they were being held; called upon all States to use their political influence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law to secure the safe release of all hostages and abducted persons and to prevent the commission of acts of hostage-taking and abduction; expressed concern at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights; welcomed the efforts undertaken by ICAO aimed at promoting universal acceptance of, and strict compliance with, international air security conventions, and welcomed also the recent adoption of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection; requested the other relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, in particular IMO, UPU, WTO, IAEA and UNESCO, within their respective spheres of competence, to consider what further measures could usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to continue seeking the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including the convening at an appropriate time, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of resolution 44/29; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals contained in his report or made during the debate on this item in the Sixth Committee, and on the ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism; further requested the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the resolution and to submit a report in this respect to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session; and considered that nothing in the resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration of Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist regimes or other forms of alien domination, or the right of these peoples to struggle legitimately to this end and to seek and receive support in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the above-mentioned Declaration and the relevant General Assembly resolutions (resolution 46/51).

At its forty-eighth session, [212] the General Assembly: (a) requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on the proposals submitted by Governments contained in his report or made during the debate on this item at its forty-eighth session in the Sixth Committee or contained in resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991 on practical measures to eliminate acts of terrorism, on ways and means of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism, and on ways to consider this question within the Sixth Committee; and (b) decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism" without prejudice to the question of whether the item would thereafter be considered annually or biennially (decision 48/411).

At the time of adoption of the decision, the President of the General Assembly referred to the relevant statement read out by the Chairman of the Sixth Committee at its 39th meeting:

> "The decision to place this item on the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session has been taken in the light of the request for views of States contained therein. It is a procedural decision. While reaffirming its condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as contained in its resolution 46/51, the General Assembly calls for the strengthening of cooperation among States in combating all terrorist activities."

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 48/411), A/49/257.

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[212] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 140):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/48/267 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/609;
(c) Decision 48/411;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.11-14 and 39;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

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147. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed at its forty-third session the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject as well as the importance, for the successful completion of such a convention, of the promotion of general agreement, decided to establish at its forty-seventh session an open-ended working group of the Six Committee to examine, in the light of the written comments of Governments, as well as views expressed in debates at the forty-sixth session of the Assembly: (a) issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement; and (b) the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; and to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session an item entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property" (resolution 46/55).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 (A/C.6/47/L.10) and decided to re-establish the Working Group at its forty-eighth session in the framework of the Sixth Committee, to continue its work (decision 47/414).

At its forty-eighth session, 213/ the General Assembly: (a) took note of the report of the Working Group (A/C.6/48/L.4 and Corr.2); (b) decided that consultations should be held in the framework of the Sixth Committee from 26 to 30 September 1994, to continue consideration of the substantive issues regarding which the identification and attenuation of differences were desirable in order to facilitate the successful conclusion of a convention through general agreement; (c) also decided that, at its forty-ninth session, in the light of the progress thus far achieved and of the results of the aforementioned consultations, it would give full consideration to the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to examine the articles on the jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; 214/ and (d) further decided to include in the provisional agenda

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213/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 147):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/326 and Add.1-5;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/616);
(d) Decision 48/413;
(e) Meeting of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.29;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

214/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10), chap. II, sect. B., para. 25.

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of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Convention on the jurisdictional immunities of States and their property" (decision 48/413).

No advance documentation is expected.

148. Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

At its forty-eighth session, 215/ the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice" and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session (decision 48/414).

No advance documentation is expected.

149. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly at the request of Australia, Benin, France and Ireland (A/48/232). At that session, 216/ the Assembly: (a) requested the Secretary-General to carry out a review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly and any further views that States might submit, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, either as part of the report requested under resolution 47/226 of 8 April 1993 or separately; and (b) decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item

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215/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 148):

(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/617;
(b) Decision 48/414;
(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/SR.34 and 38;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

216/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 161):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/48/232;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/48/619;
(c) Decision 48/415;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/48/SR.36 and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.73.

entitled "Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations" (decision 48/415).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 48/415), A/49/258.

150. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

This item was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, in 1993, at which the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $500,000 to provide for the immediate and urgent requirements of the Tribunal (resolution 47/235).

At its forty-eighth session, 217/ the General Assembly decided to authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments not to exceed $5.6 million for the first six months of 1994 and to consider at its resumed forty-eighth session the mode of financing of the Tribunal (decision 48/461).

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the International Tribunal in an amount not to exceed $11 million, including the amount of $5.6 million authorized by it in its decision 48/461, for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1994; and requested him to report to it at its forty-ninth session on the requirements of the Tribunal on the basis of experience gained during 1994 (resolution 48/251).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/251).

151. Question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

By a note dated 11 April 1994 (A/49/141), the Secretary-General proposed the inclusion of the above-mentioned item in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly commended the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to open it for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/68). The text of the Agreement is annexed to the resolution.

217/ References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 159):

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/48/765 and A/48/915;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/48/802 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 48/251 and decisions 48/461 and 48/484;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/48/SR.42 and 58-61;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/48/PV.87 and 93.

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The Agreement was opened for signature on 18 December 1979 and entered into force on 11 July 1984. As of June 1994, nine countries (Australia, Austria, Chile, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines and Uruguay) had ratified the Agreement, and five countries (France, Guatemala, India, Peru and Romania) had signed but not yet ratified it.

Article 18 of the Agreement provides in part as follows:

> "Ten years after the entry into force of this Agreement, the question of the review of the Agreement shall be included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to consider, in the light of past application of the Agreement, whether it requires revision."

As 10 years since the entry into force of the Agreement will have elapsed on 10 July 1994, the question of the review of the Agreement will be included by the Secretary-General, pursuant to article 18 of the Agreement, in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

The Committee recommended, at its thirty-seventh session, that the General Assembly, at its forty-ninth session, in considering whether to revise the Agreement, should take no further action at that time.

No advance documentation is expected.

152. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

By a letter dated 27 May 1994 (A/49/142), Croatia requested the inclusion of the above-mentioned item in the provisional agenda of the forty-ninth session.

No advance documentation is expected.

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ANNEX I

Presidents of the General Assembly

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948 a/	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950 a/	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951 a/	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952 a/	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953 a/	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956 a/	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958 a/	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960 a/	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961 a/	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964 a/	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Twenty-second	1967 a/	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973 a/	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974 a/	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976 a/	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978 b/	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rûdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

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b/ Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

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Regular sessions	Year	Name	Country
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana

Special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic

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Special sessions	Year	Name	Country
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria

Emergency special sessions	Year	Name	Country
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 ((	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
	(1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq

ANNEX II

Officers of the Main Committees

A. First Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)

A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)

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A. First Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasi Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)

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B. Special Political Committee [a/]

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
		Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
		Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
		Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
		Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway)	

[a/] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Melí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)

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B. Special Political Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) a/

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)

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D. Second Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)

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D. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen	Rapporteur
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
		Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus)
		Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
		Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
		Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
		Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
		Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)
		Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
		Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
		Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	

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D. Second Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)

E. Third Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)

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E. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)

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E. Third Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammed Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)

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F. Fourth Committee a/

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saboréo (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)

F. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)

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F. Fourth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairmen	Vice-Chairmen	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmed Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) M. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)

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G. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)

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G. Fifth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Etien Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)

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H. Sixth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)

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H. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)

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H. Sixth Committee (continued)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)

ANNEX III

Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

Member States	Sessions																																															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Afghanistan																																															x	
Algeria																																							x											
Antigua and Barbuda																																													x				
Australia					x									x				x						x										x					x											x		
Austria																					x								x								x											
Bahamas																																									x								
Bahrain																															x					x				x					x					
Bangladesh																															x									x											x
Barbados																									x						x										x								
Belarus																																			x							x								
Belgium																	x										x												x											
Belize																																															x	x	
Benin																						x														x						x						x	
Bhutan																																		x					x										
Bolivia																					x														x				x						x				
Botswana																																					x						x				x		
Brazil					x										x												x																	x				x			
Brunei Darussalam																																													x				
Bulgaria															x			x						x							x									x										
Burkina Faso																																						x			x								x
Burundi																				x						x							x					x												
Cameroon																		x										x						x								x							
Canada															x								x										x					x									x			x
Cape Verde																																																x	
Central African Republic																				x									x																			
Chad																									x						x								x									
Chile																					x			x																									
Colombia																	x										x																						
Comoros																																											x					x	
Congo																																							x						x				
Costa Rica																x					x					x								x						x				x				

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Member States	Sessions																																															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19•	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Côte d'Ivoire																													x														x					
Cuba		x																												x						x			x									
Cyprus																x		x			x						x					x		x		x	x		x	x	x		x		x			
Czechoslovakia													x			x												x										x										
Denmark																								x								x											x					
Djibouti																																							x									
Dominican Republic																						x									x										x							
Ecuador									x				x									x			x							x			x								x			x		
Egypt							x																																						x			x
El Salvador											x							x															x										x					
Ethiopia										x																	x							x														
Fiji																												x					x								x				x			
Gabon																					x											x								x							x	
Gambia																																												x				
Germany																													x		x																	
Ghana																x								x				x											x						x			
Greece																x					x					x									x													
Grenada																																																x
Guatemala																				x												x							x									x
Guinea																	x						x								x															x		
Guinea-Bissau																																											x					
Guyana																							x					x						x				x										
Haiti																	x										x		x								x											
Honduras							x																					x																	x	x		
Hungary																					x					x									x													
Iceland																		x				x					x							x					x									
India											x																																					x
Indonesia													x											x								x				x									x			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							x																					x				x
Iraq						x															x				x																			x				
Ireland																																															x	
Israel								x																																								
Italy											x																												x							x		
Jamaica																									x												x											

• The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Member States	Sessions																																															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19•	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Japan															x											x					x																	
Jordan																	x					x		x																		x						
Kenya																									x								x							x								
Kuwait																				x																	x							x			x	
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				x		x																										
Lebanon																							x						x									x							x			
Lesotho																																x		x						x							x	
Liberia																																						x										x
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															x							x					x						x				x				x		x				x	
Liechtenstein																																																x
Luxembourg										x														x																				x				
Madagascar																	x															x																
Malawi																								x											x													
Malaysia																				x																			x		x					x		
Mali																																					x											
Malta																									x															x			x					
Mauritania																						x					x															x						
Mauritius																									x										x										x			
Mexico		x	x					x								x													x							x												
Mongolia																								x						x					x							x						
Morocco														x						x																x			x					x				
Mozambique																														x											x				x			
Myanmar									x					x																																x		
Nepal													x									x			x				x									x						x					
Netherlands													x			x												x				x										x						
New Zealand																											x																				
Nicaragua																						x							x		x						x					x					x	
Niger																x																			x												
Nigeria																								x																							
Norway																														x														x				
Oman																															x				x						x					x		
Pakistan				x									x		x																			x		x		x		x								x
Panama															x									x							x			x		x												
Papua New Guinea																																		x		x								x				

• The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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Member States	Sessions																																															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19•	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Paraguay												x								x							x															x						
Peru																							x			x				x		x																
Philippines														x									x		x		x		x								x			x							x	
Poland			x																	x													x											x				x
Portugal																																										x						
Qatar																																	x				x			x						x		
Republic of Korea																																																x
Romania														x			x												x						x					x								
Rwanda																					x						x									x					x				x			
Saint Lucia																																													x			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																										x						
Sao Tome and Principe																																											x					
Senegal																					x				x					x			x		x					x					x			
Seychelles																																				x												
Sierra Leone																				x						x						x						x			x							
Singapore																																		x				x				x						
Somalia																		x																x							x							
South Africa	x													x																																		
Spain												x								x								x					x															
Sri Lanka												x																x														x					x	
Sudan															x							x				x					x							x						x				
Suriname																																									x						x	
Swaziland																																						x					x					
Sweden														x									x													x					x							
Syrian Arab Republic																		x									x															x						
Thailand																																			x								x					
Togo																							x											x		x			x			x				x		
Trinidad and Tobago																					x												x															
Tunisia												x																x		x					x					x		x				x		
Turkey														x				x													x			x			x				x						x	
Uganda																							x					x									x											
Ukraine																									x											x										x		
United Arab Emirates																												x																	x			
United Republic of Tanzania																						x									x												x			x		x

• The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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Member States	Sessions																																															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19*	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Uruguay													x																																			
Vanuatu																																											x					
Venezuela	x					x									x											x												x										
Yemen																										x						x		x			x		x	x							x	
Yugoslavia							x																	x																			x		x			
Zaire																					x									x					x											x		x
Zambia																										x			x								x											x
Zimbabwe																																			x									x				

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

ANNEX IV

Non-permanent members of the Security Council

Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Algeria																							x	x																			x	x						
Argentina			x	x										x	x						x	x				x	x															x	x						x	x
Australia	x	x									x	x																x	x											x	x									
Austria																												x	x																	x	x			
Bangladesh																																		x	x															
Belarus																													x	x																				
Belgium		x	x							x	x															x	x																			x	x			
Benin																															x	x																		
Bolivia																			x	x													x	x																
Brazil	x	x				x	x		x	x								x	x			x	x																				x	x				x	x	
Bulgaria																					x	x																			x	x								
Burkina Faso																																							x	x										
Burundi																									x	x																								
Cameroon																													x	x																				
Canada			x	x									x	x								x	x									x	x											x	x					
Cape Verde																																															x	x		
Chile							x	x								x	x																																	
Colombia		x	x					x	x			x	x											x	x																			x	x					
Congo																																									x	x								
Costa Rica																													x	x																				
Côte d'Ivoire																			x	x																									x	x				
Cuba				x	x						x	x																																	x	x				
Czech Republic a/																																																	x	x
Denmark								x	x													x	x																	x	x									
Djibouti																																																x	x	
Ecuador					x	x									x	x																														x	x			
Egypt	x			x	x											x	x																						x	x										
Ethiopia																						x	x																					x	x					
Finland																								x	x																			x	x					
Gabon																																	x	x																
Germany																																x	x		x	x						x	x							
Ghana																	x	x																							x	x								
Greece							x	x																																										

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a/ Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia were admitted to membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States. Czechoslovakia was a member in 1964, 1978 and 1979.

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Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Guinea																											x	x																						
Guyana																														x	x						x	x												
Hungary																							x	x																							x	x		
India					x	x																x	x				x	x				x	x						x	x						x	x			
Indonesia																												x	x																					
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										x	x																																							
Iraq												x	x																x	x																				
Ireland																	x																			x	x													
Italy														x	x											x	x			x	x											x	x							
Jamaica																																		x	x															
Japan													x	x							x	x				x	x			x	x					x	x					x	x				x	x		
Jordan																				x	x																x	x												
Kenya																												x	x																					
Kuwait																																	x	x																
Lebanon								x	x																																									
Liberia																x																																		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																															x	x																		
Madagascar																																								x	x									
Malaysia																				x																								x	x					
Mali																					x	x																												
Mauritania																													x	x																				
Mauritius																																x	x																	
Mexico	x																																		x	x														
Morocco																		x	x																												x	x		
Nepal																								x	x																		x	x						
Netherlands	x					x	x													x	x																		x											
New Zealand									x	x											x																											x	x	
Nicaragua																									x	x												x	x											
Niger																																			x	x														
Nigeria																					x	x											x	x															x	x
Norway				x	x													x	x															x	x															
Oman																																																	x	x
Pakistan							x	x															x	x							x	x						x	x									x	x	
Panama													x	x													x	x			x	x				x	x													
Paraguay																							x	x																										
Peru										x	x																	x	x										x	x										
Philippines												x						x																	x	x														

Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Poland	x	x													x										x	x											x	x												
Portugal																																		x	x															
Romania																	x														x	x													x	x				
Rwanda																																																	x	x
Senegal																							x	x																			x	x						
Sierra Leone																									x	x																								
Somalia																										x	x																							
Spain																								x	x											x	x												x	
Sri Lanka															x	x																																		
Sudan																											x	x																						
Sweden												x	x																	x	x																			
Syrian Arab Republic		x	x																						x	x																								
Thailand																																								x	x									
Togo																																					x	x												
Trinidad and Tobago																																								x	x									
Tunisia														x	x																				x	x														
Turkey						x	x		x	x						x																																		
Uganda																					x															x	x													
Ukraine			x	x																																			x	x										
United Arab Emirates																																									x	x								
United Republic of Tanzania																														x	x																			
Uruguay																				x	x																													
Venezuela																	x	x														x	x								x	x					x	x		
Yemen																																													x	x				
Yugoslavia					x	x					x																x	x															x	x						
Zaire																																					x	x							x	x				
Zambia																								x	x									x	x								x							
Zimbabwe																																						x	x							x	x			

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ANNEX V

Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	Years																																																		
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Afghanistan														x	x	x															x	x	x																		
Algeria																			x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x				
Angola																																															x	x	x		
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x			
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Austria																		x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x			
Bahamas																																			x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	
Bahrain																																													x	x	x				
Bangladesh																															x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x		
Barbados																																		x	x	x															
Belarus		x	x	x																																x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x		
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x					x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x		
Belize																																										x	x	x							
Benin																				x	x	x															x	x	x								x	x	x		
Bhutan																																																x	x	x	
Bolivia																											x	x	x		x	x	x									x	x	x							
Botswana																																						x	x	x						x	x	x			
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x							x	x	x											x	x	x				
Burundi																											x	x	x							x	x	x													
Cameroon																				x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x					
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Central African Republic																																	x	x	x																
Chad																							x	x	x																										
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x						x	x	x									x	x	x	x	x	x
China a/	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Colombia	x																x	x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Congo																							x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x											
Costa Rica													x	x	x																								x	x	x								x	x	x
Côte d'Ivoire																													x	x	x																				
Cuba	x	x					x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x	
Cyprus																																		x	x	x															
Czechoslovakia	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x	x												x	x	x					
Denmark			x	x	x										x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	

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a/ By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Member States	Years																																																		
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Djibouti																																						x	x	x	x	x	x								
Dominican Republic										x	x	x																					x	x	x																
Ecuador									x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x					x	x	x				
Egypt							x	x	x	x	x	x																	x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x
El Salvador																x	x	x																																	
Ethiopia																x	x	x											x	x	x	x			x	x	x										x	x	x		
Fiji																													x	x						x	x	x													
Finland												x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
France	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gabon																				x	x	x								x	x	x									x	x	x					x	x	x	
Germany																													x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ghana																									x	x	x							x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x
Greece	x										x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Guatemala																						x	x	x					x	x																					
Guinea																													x	x										x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
Haiti																										x	x	x												x	x	x									
Hungary																										x	x	x					x	x	x																
Iceland																																								x	x	x									
India	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Indonesia											x	x	x											x	x	x			x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					x	x	x														x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x				
Iraq																			x	x	x											x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x					
Ireland																							x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x
Italy																x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Jamaica																								x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x				
Japan															x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan																x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x					
Kenya																									x	x	x		x	x	x	x				x	x	x						x	x	x					
Kuwait																						x	x	x																							x	x	x		
Lebanon	x	x	x	x																						x	x	x										x	x	x											
Lesotho																																	x	x	x								x	x	x						
Liberia																													x	x	x						x	x	x				x	x	x						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							x	x	x										x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x	
Luxembourg																				x	x	x																x	x	x											
Madagascar																										x	x	x																			x	x	x		
Malawi																																			x	x	x														
Malaysia																										x	x	x			x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x			
Mali																												x	x	x							x	x	x												
Malta																																	x	x	x																
Mauritania																																x	x	x																	
Mexico					x	x	x					x	x	x								x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	

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Member States	Years																																																		
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Mongolia																												x	x	x																					
Morocco																					x	x	x											x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
Mozambique																																									x	x	x								
Nepal																																			x	x	x														
Netherlands	x	x	x							x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					
New Zealand		x	x	x										x	x	x										x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					
Nicaragua																																				x	x	x						x	x	x					
Niger																										x	x	x																x	x	x					
Nigeria																															x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x						x	x	x	
Norway	x	x							x	x	x													x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x	
Oman																																										x	x	x							
Pakistan					x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x
Panama																					x	x	x																		x	x	x								
Papua New Guinea																																							x	x	x										
Paraguay																																																	x	x	x
Peru	x	x	x	x	x	x														x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x	x			x	x	x			x	x	x			
Philippines						x	x	x													x	x	x									x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x		
Poland			x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x										x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		
Portugal																														x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x
Qatar																																				x	x	x												
Republic of Korea																																														x	x	x	
Romania																			x	x	x							x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	
Russian Federation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Rwanda																																x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Saint Lucia																																				x	x	x												
Saudi Arabia																																					x	x	x			x	x	x						
Senegal																x	x	x											x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x
Sierra Leone																			x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x	x	x	x							
Somalia																															x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x			
Spain														x	x	x												x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			
Sri Lanka																									x	x	x												x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x	
Sudan													x	x	x									x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							
Suriname																																					x	x	x							x	x	x		
Swaziland																																				x	x	x								x	x	x		
Sweden						x	x	x													x	x	x						x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				
Syrian Arab Republic																															x	x	x							x	x	x			x	x	x			
Thailand																													x	x	x				x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					
Togo																														x	x	x														x	x	x			
Trinidad and Tobago																												x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x	x	x	x			
Tunisia																									x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x					
Turkey		x	x	x				x	x	x												x	x	x					x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x			

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Member States	Years																																																	
	1946	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Uganda																												x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x										
Ukraine	x																															x	x	x										x	x	x		x	x	x	
United Arab Emirates																																	x	x	x																
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
United Republic of Tanzania																			x	x	x	x	x	x									x	x	x														x	x	x
United States of America	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Uruguay						x	x	x								x	x	x						x	x	x																x	x	x							
Venezuela		x	x	x				x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Yemen																													x	x	x	x																			
Yugoslavia	x							x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x					x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			
Zaire																										x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Zambia																													x	x	x			x	x	x								x	x	x					
Zimbabwe																																								x	x	x							x	x	x

ANNEX VI

States Members of the United Nations

Member States	Year of admission																																																
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Afghanistan		x																																																	
Albania											x																																							
Algeria																		x																																
Andorra																																																	x	
Angola																																x																		
Antigua and Barbuda																																					x													
Argentina |x|																																																	
Armenia																																																x		
Australia |x|																																																	
Austria											x																																							
Azerbaijan																																																x		
Bahamas																													x																					
Bahrain																											x																							
Bangladesh																														x																				
Barbados																						x																												
Belarus |x|																																																	
Belgium |x|																																																	
Belize																																					x													
Benin																x																																		
Bhutan																											x																							
Bolivia |x|																																																	
Bosnia and Herzegovina																																																x		
Botswana																						x																												
Brazil |x|																																																	
Brunei Darussalam																																								x										
Bulgaria											x																																							
Burkina Faso																x																																		
Burundi																		x																																
Cambodia											x																																							
Cameroon																x																																		
Canada |x|																																																	
Cape Verde																															x																			
Central African Republic																x																																		
Chad																x																																		

Member States	Year of admission																																																	
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Chile	x																																																	
China	x																																																	
Colombia	x																																																	
Comoros																															x																			
Congo																x																																		
Costa Rica	x																																																	
Côte d'Ivoire																x																																		
Croatia																																																x		
Cuba	x																																																	
Cyprus																x																																		
Czech Republic a/																																																	x	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																																															x			
Denmark	x																																																	
Djibouti																																	x																	
Dominica																																		x																
Dominican Republic	x																																																	
Ecuador	x																																																	
Egypt	x																																																	
El Salvador	x																																																	
Equatorial Guinea																								x																										
Eritrea																																																	x	
Estonia																																															x			
Ethiopia	x																																																	
Fiji																										x																								
Finland											x																																							
France	x																																																	
Gabon																x																																		
Gambia																					x																													
Georgia																																																x		
Germany																													x																					
Ghana													x																																					
Greece	x																																																	
Grenada																														x																				
Guatemala	x																																																	
Guinea														x																																				

a/ Following the dissolution of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on 1 January 1993, the Czech Republic and Slovakia were admitted to membership in the United Nations as independent and sovereign States.

Member States	Year of admission																																																	
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Guinea-Bissau																														x																				
Guyana																						x																												
Haiti	x																																																	
Honduras	x																																																	
Hungary											x																																							
Iceland		x																																																
India	x																																																	
Indonesia						x																																												
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	x																																																	
Iraq	x																																																	
Ireland											x																																							
Israel					x																																													
Italy											x																																							
Jamaica																		x																																
Japan												x																																						
Jordan											x																																							
Kazakhstan																																																x		
Kenya																			x																															
Kuwait																			x																															
Kyrgyzstan																																																x		
Lao People's Democratic Republic											x																																							
Latvia																																															x			
Lebanon	x																																																	
Lesotho																						x																												
Liberia	x																																																	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya											x																																							
Liechtenstein																																														x				
Lithuania																																															x			
Luxembourg	x																																																	
Madagascar																x																																		
Malawi																				x																														
Malaysia													x																																					
Maldives																					x																													
Mali																x																																		
Malta																				x																														
Marshall Islands																																															x			

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Member States	Year of admission																																																	
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Mauritania																	x																																	
Mauritius																								x																										
Mexico	x																																																	
Micronesia (Federated States of)																																															x			
Monaco																																																	x	
Mongolia																	x																																	
Morocco												x																																						
Mozambique																															x																			
Myanmar				x																																														
Namibia																																														x				
Nepal											x																																							
Netherlands	x																																																	
New Zealand	x																																																	
Nicaragua	x																																																	
Niger																x																																		
Nigeria																x																																		
Norway	x																																																	
Oman																											x																							
Pakistan			x																																															
Panama	x																																																	
Papua New Guinea																															x																			
Paraguay	x																																																	
Peru	x																																																	
Philippines	x																																																	
Poland	x																																																	
Portugal											x																																							
Qatar																											x																							
Republic of Korea																																															x			
Republic of Moldova																																																x		
Romania											x																																							
Russian Federation	x																																																	
Rwanda																		x																																
Saint Kitts and Nevis																																							x											
Saint Lucia																																			x															
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																																				x														
Samoa																																x																		

	Year of admission																																																
Member States	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
San Marino																																																x		
Sao Tome and Principe																															x																			
Saudi Arabia	x																																																	
Senegal																x																																		
Seychelles																																x																		
Sierra Leone																	x																																	
Singapore																					x																													
Slovakia a/																																																	x	
Slovenia																																																x		
Solomon Islands																																		x																
Somalia																x																																		
South Africa	x																																																	
Spain											x																																							
Sri Lanka											x																																							
Sudan												x																																						
Suriname																															x																			
Swaziland																								x																										
Sweden		x																																																
Syrian Arab Republic	x																																																	
Tajikistan																																																x		
Thailand		x																																																
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia b/																																																	x	
Togo																x																																		
Trinidad and Tobago																		x																																
Tunisia												x																																						
Turkey	x																																																	
Turkmenistan																																																x		
Uganda																		x																																
Ukraine	x																																																	
United Arab Emirates																												x																						
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	x																																																	
United Republic of Tanzania																	x																																	

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b/ At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

Member States	Year of admission																																																	
	1945	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
United States of America	x																																																	
Uruguay	x																																																	
Uzbekistan																																																x		
Vanuatu																																					x													
Venezuela	x																																																	
Viet Nam																																	x																	
Yemen			x																																															
Yugoslavia	x																																																	
Zaire																x																																		
Zambia																					x																													
Zimbabwe																																				x														

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ANNEX VII

Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	Item in the present document
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Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	104 (a)
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Commission on Sustainable Development	93
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Committee on Conferences	17 (i)
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World Food Council	16 (a)
